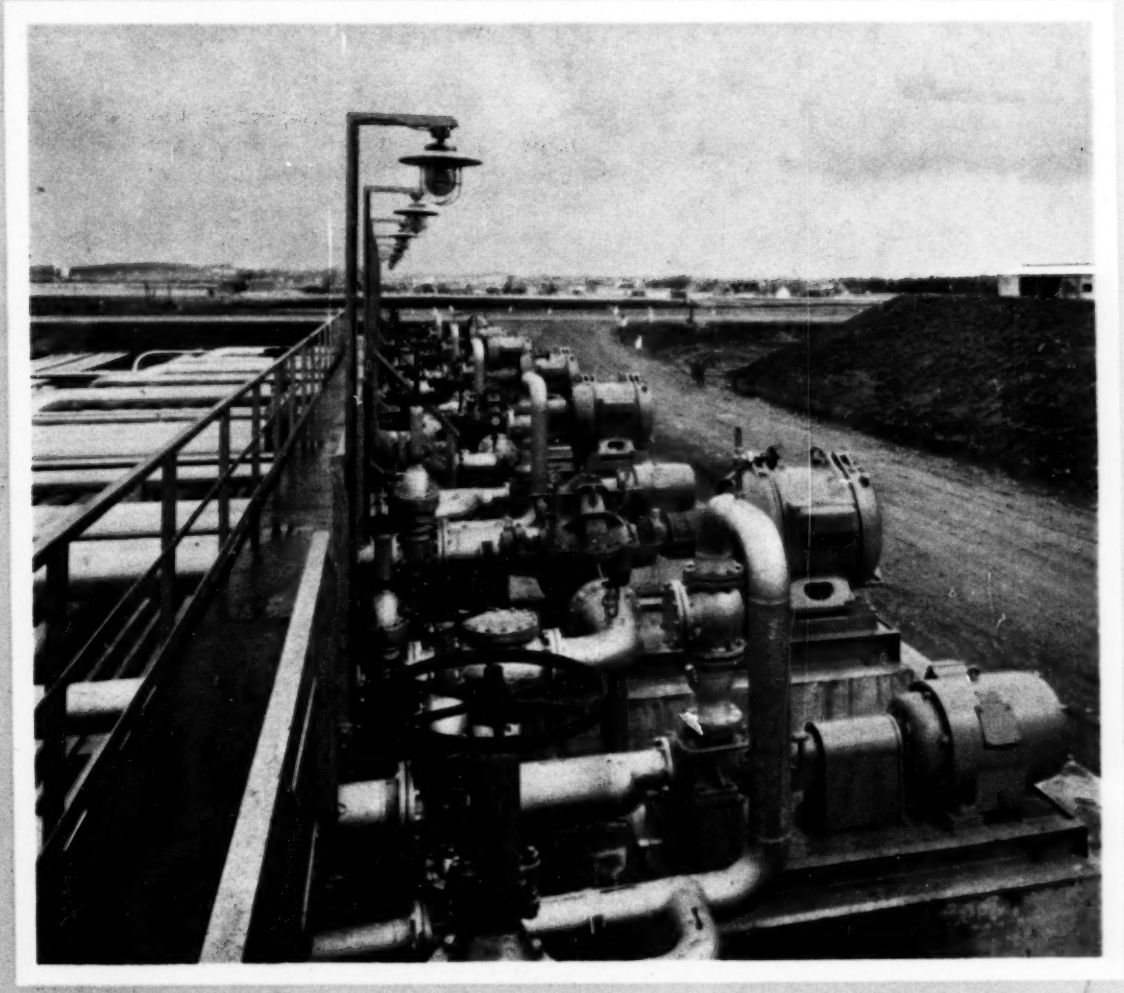
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184, No. 3441 1 March 1963



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United Kingdom Trade in January

EXPORTS HAVE FLUCTUATED considerably in the last few months and it is difficult to discern the trend. They were low (allowing for seasonal factors) in August, high in September-October and then sharply lower again in November-December. Now, in January, exports have been reduced by the dock strike in the United States and they may also, perhaps, have been affected by the unusually severe Winter at home.

Imports have been falling in recent months from the high level they reached in the third quarter of last year. There was a further reduction in January but the dock strike in the United States reduced arrivals from that source. In the three months November-January the value of imports was 5 per cent. less (seasonally adjusted) than in the previous three months and back to about the same level as in the first quarter of 1962. The main reductions have been in food, beverages and tobacco, and in fuels, but industrial materials have also fallen back a little. Imports of finished manufactures have been erratic because of the substantial delivery of ships in October and December but leaving these out of account the trend seems to have been upwards, though only slowly, during the past year.

During the last few months the deficit in the balance of trade (the difference between imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.) has been declining. In November-January it was £43 million a month, seasonally adjusted, and in the previous three months £47 million a month. Over 1962 as a whole the rate was £45 million.

New Commodity Classification

The external trade statistics of the United Kingdom, published in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, are now classified within the framework of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (S.I.T.C. Revised) of the United Nations; this system of classification is described on page 504.

Seasonally adjusted figures for the more important commodity groups of the new classification have been prepared and figures covering the period from the first quarter of 1962 are given in tables in this article. Figures for earlier periods will appear in the March, 1963 and succeeding issues of the Report on Overseas Trade (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). In the meantime they can be supplied on request (see note at the end of this article).

At the same time, the seasonal adjustments for total imports have been brought up-to-date; the extent of the revisions is relatively small. Adjustments for other series may be similarly revised later.

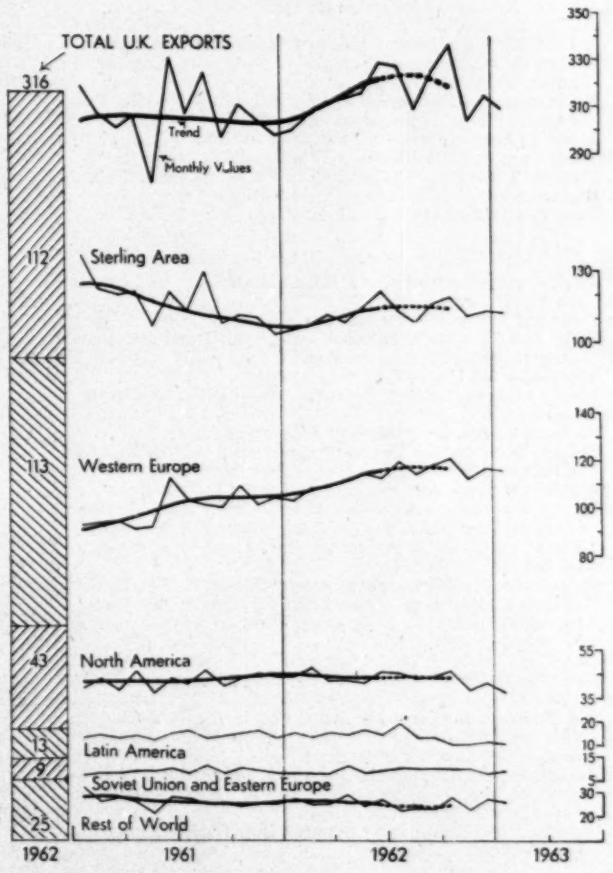
Exports

It is not possible to make a reliable detailed analysis of export trends for the reasons already described.

There is little doubt that the dock strike on the east coast of

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962					1962-3	1962		1963
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Sterling Area	108	114	112	114	115	112	111	113	112
Western Europe	106	112	117	116	118	114	112	116	115
Economic Community	55	60	63	62	62	61	60	62	60
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	42	43	43	44	44	43	41	45	44
North America	45	43	44	42	44	39	38	41	37
Latin America	14	15	15	10	12	10	10	11	10
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	8	9	10	9	10	9	10	8	9
Rest of World	26	26	23	26	25	25	23	27	26
Total	301	319	320	318	323	309	304	315	309

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Front Cover Photograph

The cover photograph shows some of the Sigmund Pulsometer process pumps installed in the Dansk Veedol Refinery, Kalundborg, Denmark. Almost the entire pump requirements in this new refinery were selected from the large range of standard refinery pumps designed and manufactured in Britain by Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps Ltd., of Team Valley, Gateshead, Co. Durham, and Nine Elms Iron Works, Reading, Berks. Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps are a member of the Booker Group of companies.

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

the United States, which lasted until almost the end of the month, had a significant impact in slowing up sailings for the United States. The value of shipments was £22 million, seasonally adjusted, after averaging £28 million a month in the fourth quarter last year. Apart from North America, exports to the main areas in January were generally at or near the fourth quarter rate.

Imports

The total of imports in January was almost certainly affected by the United States dock strike. Imports from the United States in January were about £8 million less (seasonally adjusted) than the rate in the fourth quarter, though it is possible that some purchases may have been switched to other markets, so that total imports may not have been reduced by as much. Among commodities, it seems likely that the impact of the reduction will have been largest on imports of tobacco, cereals and animal feeding-stuffs and finished manufactures (especially capital goods).

Imports have been falling fairly steadily in the last few months, and are now running at about the same rate as at the beginning of last year. The largest fall has been in food, beverages and tobacco, but imports of fuels have also fallen substantially, and imports of industrial materials have fallen a little.

Within the food, beverages and tobacco sections, the largest falls in the last three months compared with the previous three months

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1962	316·0	374·3	13·1
1961 4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
4th Quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1962 August	289·8	382·2	10·6
September	284·9	343·4	10·5
October	346·7	412·8	14·7
November	315·8	384·4	14·0
December	314·3	346·8	14·0
1963 January	320·0	398·7	11·4

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.†	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 4th Quarter	304	359	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	365	12
2nd Quarter	319	373	14
3rd Quarter	320	385	12
4th Quarter	318	374	14
1962 August	309	387	12
September	325	374	12
October	336	388	13
November	304	370	15
December	315	365	14
1963 January	309	361	11
August-October	323	383	12
November-January	309	365	13

† The seasonal adjustment to imports has been revised, resulting in relatively small changes to the previously published figures.

U.K. Trade *(Continued)*

have been in cereals and tobacco, but these have almost certainly been exaggerated by the United States dock strike. Imports of fruit and vegetables, and meat, have also fallen, but there has been some rise in imports of dairy produce.

The fall in imports of industrial materials has been small. Imports of timber have been lower, and chemicals have been unchanged, but there has been an increase in imports of animal and vegetable oils, and also of wool (partly owing to higher prices). Imports of fuels in the last three months were 6 per cent. lower than in the previous three months.

Imports of finished manufactures have also been lower in the last three months, but this may be partly due to the fall in imports from the United States, particularly among capital goods. Allowing for the erratic incidence of ships, deliveries of which were high in October and December, the trend appears to have been slowly upwards.

The fall in imports from the sterling area from the higher figures last summer seems to have been particularly sharp but imports from the EEC have also fallen.

A Reminder to Exporters

The Board of Trade have received a complaint from an important American importer who has been greatly frustrated in trying to identify correspondence received from certain British exporters because, in many cases, the importers' references, order numbers, or the name of the person concerned, had not been quoted. Exporters are reminded that many overseas firms are large organizations with many divisions all of which could be in correspondence with this country. The omission of a reference can cause irritation, a waste of time, and additional correspondence. In order, therefore, to assist in fostering good relations with overseas importers, British exporters are urged to carry out this simple business practice conscientiously.

Notes:

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the four quarters of 1962, for the last two three-monthly periods and for the last three calendar months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

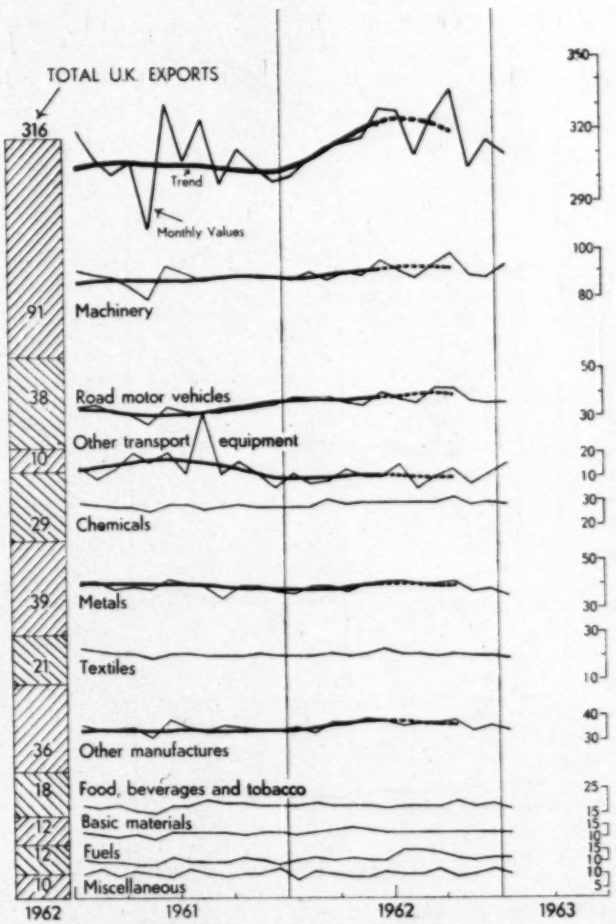
Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on February 26* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for March† due to be published on or about March 27.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, January, 1963, H.M. Stationery Office. Price 30s. 0d. (by post 31s. 0d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



Charts and tables showing the Commodity and Area pattern of Imports appear on the following page.

S.I.T.C. ref.		1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1962 4th Qtr.	1962 Aug.-Oct.	1962-3 Nov.-Jan.	1962 Nov.	1962 Dec.	1963 Jan.
0 & 1	Food, beverages and tobacco	18	18	18	19	19	18	18	19	17
2 & 4	Basic materials	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3	Fuels	11	11	15	12	14	12	11	12	12
5-8	Manufactures	256	267	266	265	269	256	252	258	259
7	Machinery and transport equipment	135	140	140	140	142	137	133	135	143
71 & 72	Machinery	88	92	91	92	93	90	89	88	93
Ex 73	Road motor vehicles	38	37	39	38	40	36	37	36	36
Ex 73	Other transport equipment	9	11	10	10	9	11	7	11	15
5	Chemicals	28	29	29	29	30	28	28	29	28
67-69	Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	38	39	40	39	41	37	37	38	35
65	Textiles	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	19
61-4, 66 8	Other manufactures	35	39	37	36	38	35	34	36	34
9	Miscellaneous	9	10	11	11	10	11	10	12	10
	Total	306	319	320	318	323	309	304	315	309

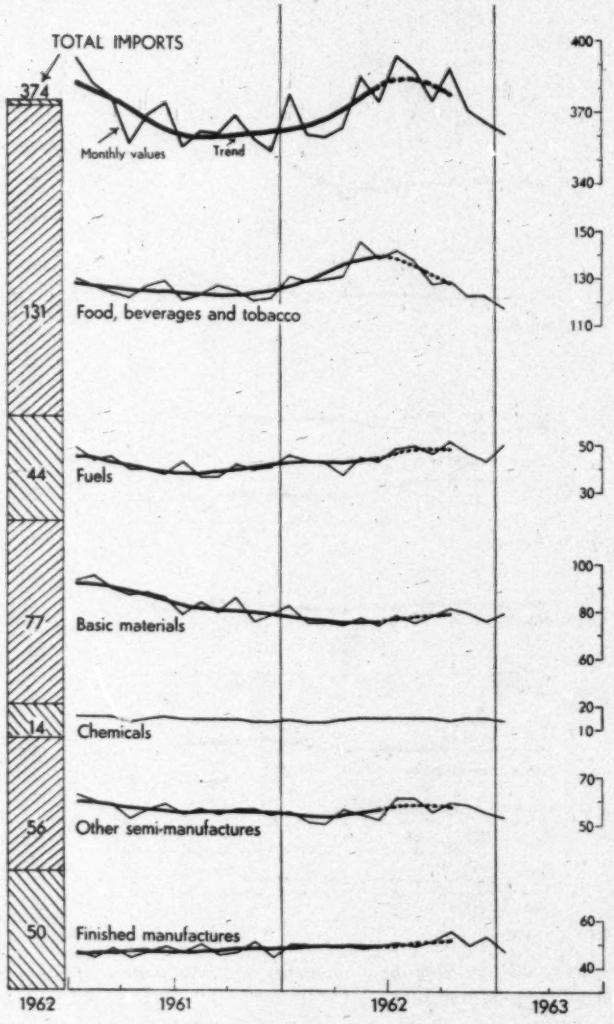
REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

***UNITED KINGDOM** exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.*

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

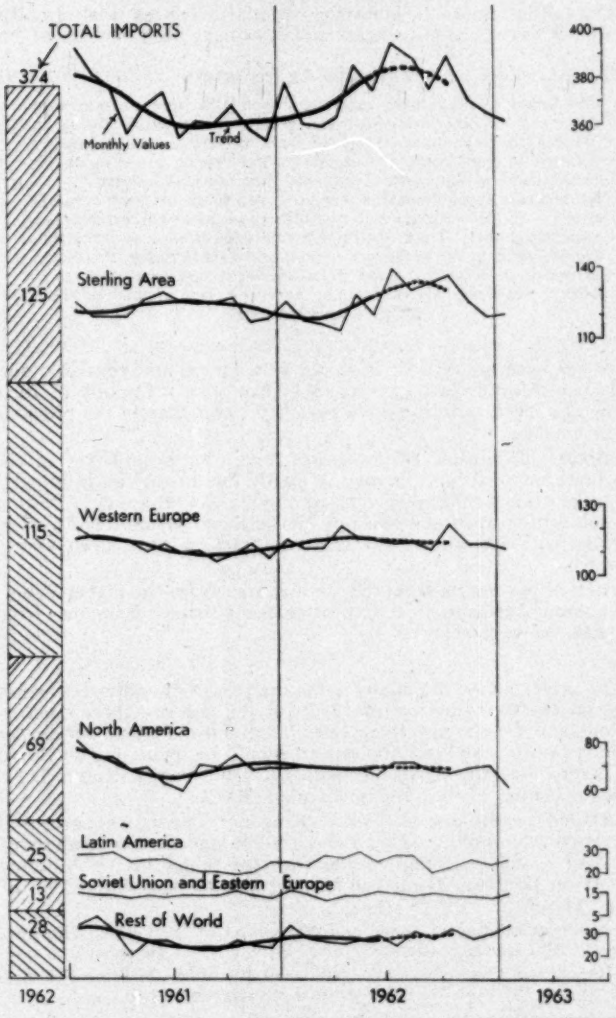
Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



S.I.T.C. ref.		1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1962 4th Qtr.	1962 Aug.-Oct.	1962-3 Nov.-Jan.	1962 Nov.	1962 Dec.	1963 Jan.
0 & 1	Food, beverages and tobacco	129	138	135	124	131	120	122	122	117
3	Fuels	43	41	48	46	49	46	46	43	50
2 and 4	Basic materials	77	75	77	79	78	78	79	76	79
5	Chemicals	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14
6	Other semi-manufactures	52	54	59	57	58	55	58	55	53
7 & 8	Finished manufactures	49	49	50	53	52	50	49	53	47
9	Miscellaneous	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Sterling Area		120	121	134	126	133	121	125	119	120
Western Europe		113	118	113	116	115	112	113	113	111
North America		70	68	70	69	68	67	69	71	61
Latin America		25	26	24	23	23	25	25	23	25
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	14
Rest of World		29	27	28	29	30	30	27	29	33
Total		365	373	385	374	383	365	370	365	361

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Prospects for Britain's Trade with Western Europe

— *The President*

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, speaking on the prospects for Britain's trade with Western Europe at the Radio Industries' Club luncheon in London on February 26, said that following the unsuccessful conclusion of the negotiations for Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, our purpose was not to hold inquests over the past but to consider how best we could seize the opportunities of the future. The broad lines of our policy in the new situation had already been laid down by the Prime Minister. The Government, he said, had made it clear that we had no intention of turning our back on Europe, and that we should pursue energetically, with other friendly nations, the liberal trading policies which alone could bring prosperity to the whole free world. 'We look forward to the so-called Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations as one of the first practical steps in this process,' he added.

Continuing, the President said: 'If we are to go on working, however, for outward-looking policies and the continued removal of the barriers and hindrances to international trade, British industry must be fully competitive with the industries of other countries in the markets of Europe and of the world. We have accepted ourselves an immediate annual growth target of 4 per cent., and we are fully aware that the achievement of this goal involves changes in mental attitudes as well as in the equipment of industry.'

Britain's Prospects

The Government alone could not make industry competitive or increase its sales in overseas markets. They would do all they could to help, but basically the prospects for Britain's trade with Western Europe, as with other parts of the world, depended on British industry itself. The breakdown at Brussels was no reason for a slackening of our efforts to export to the Six. On the contrary, the figures of our sales to the Common Market countries over the last year or two were evidence of what could be achieved by a vigorous exporting effort in spite of moves towards the Common Tariff.

Our exports to the Six last year were 47 per cent. more than in the year (1958) before the establishment of the EEC and, in 1962, they were 17½ per cent. above the figure for 1961. This was in spite of various reductions of tariff among the Common Market partners themselves, and on January 1, 1961, of the first move towards the Common Tariff against the outside world.

'These figures certainly prove that the tariff disadvantage we suffer, owing to our exclusion for the time being from the EEC, is no insuperable bar to exports, and that a progressive and determined industry can increase its sales notwithstanding the tariff obstacle,' he added.

'There is no reason why we should not continue to improve our position in the markets of the Six, more especially as the movement towards the Common Tariff, although it works against us in low-tariff countries like Benelux and Western Germany, is in our favour in the high-tariff countries, France and Italy. Radio imports into the Benelux countries are running at the rate of nearly £30 million per year, and into France at about £20 million, with hardly any import restrictions. Our share of these large markets is at present lamentably small, and it is clear that even a modest increase would be a very valuable contribution,' he said.

Europe, however, did not consist only of the countries of the Common Market. In Western Europe we had 12 other markets: in particular there were our fellow-members of the Seven, and – associated with EFTA – there was Finland. Standards of living in most of these countries were very high, and they formed expanding markets with great opportunities for British industry. With a total population of more than 90 million, the EFTA countries imported goods to the value of nearly £80 a head, as compared with £50 per head in the Common Market countries. There was a great fund of goodwill for British products in these markets, and we still retained in most of them our traditional character for good workmanship.

'British exports of manufactures to the EFTA countries and Finland increased by nearly 30 per cent. between 1960 and 1962, but there is clearly room for further expansion, and the rewards for hard selling should be considerable,' he continued. 'You will have seen from the press that the EFTA Ministerial Council last week decided that a programme of action should be worked out in Geneva for Ministerial decision at a further meeting in May, which in particular should provide for all duties on trade in industrial goods within EFTA to be completely eliminated during 1966. It is obvious that this prospect offers great opportunities to our exporters, of which I hope they will take full advantage.'

'I realize that the radio industry is faced with special difficulties in exporting to the highly sophisticated European markets. The technical standards vary from one country to another, and even within EFTA there are the difficulties presented by the rather specialized and exacting standards imposed by such bodies as SEMKO, NEMKO and DEMKO in the Scandinavian markets. I would remind you, however, that the Nordic countries, and Switzerland, although relatively small in population, have some of the highest incomes per head in the world. It is interesting to note that, after Britain, the two European countries with the highest number of television sets per hundred persons are Sweden (with 14) and Denmark (with 12).

'With its present tariff advantages, and those to come, I refuse to believe that the British radio industry cannot secure more than its present 5-6 per cent. share of the EFTA markets,' he said. 'Nor are the Swiss and Nordic markets the only ones worth consideration because of Britain's EFTA relations with them. An enterprising firm might do well to look further and investigate the possibilities of such markets as Austria and Portugal.'

The President said that in spite of having a considerable local manufacturing industry, which exported a large part of its production, Austria imported significant quantities of radio receivers and other equipment in this field. The British share of the market was at present very small, but our German and American competitors considered the Austrian market well worth attention, although they did not enjoy our tariff advantages there.

Portugal again, though a small market at present, had potentialities of growth as the standard of living of the population rose. Here, as elsewhere, it would be necessary to study the particular requirements of the market, but vigorous salesmanship could well divert sales which were going at present to non-EFTA suppliers.

In short, here was a group of valuable markets in which British industry had not hitherto been as active as it might have been, perhaps partly because of its concentration on the countries of the Common Market.

Scope for Improvement

'We must trade in order to live. All branches of our industry must make greater efforts to find and exploit markets abroad. I know you face particular problems, technical and other, and I realize that there are important changes on the way in this country which may take up a share of your resources. But the fact that the radio and television industry's exports rose by more than half as much again last year (total value £5·8 million) over 1961 (total value £3·8 million) shows that these problems can be overcome. In spite of this increase, however, total exports for your industry are still only a very small share of production in the radio and television receiver section of the industry. Exports are 1½ per cent. of production, and arise mainly from the efforts of a very small number of firms. There is, therefore, plenty of scope for improvement all round, and particularly in the case of those firms who are lagging behind.

'British industry in recent years has come to realize fully the great importance of Europe to our industrial well-being. What is needed now is not so much a change of direction as of emphasis and effort.

'To maintain and improve our position in the vital European markets means hard, competitive selling, keeping abreast of the latest developments in consumer taste as well as in technology and holding our costs at the lowest possible level. I am confident that the radio industry will play its full part in this great national enterprise,' he said.

EFTA Ministers Propose Speed-up in Tariff Reductions

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, attended the Ministerial Council meeting of the European Free Trade Association in Geneva on February 18-19. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. Correa de Oliveria, Portuguese Minister of State, and the following communiqué was issued at its close:

'The Lord Privy Seal informed the Ministers of the circumstances in which the members of the European Economic Community had been prevented from continuing the negotiation with the United Kingdom. Ministers took note of this and regretted the setback which this meant in achieving the economic integration of Europe. They reaffirmed their aim, as declared in the preamble of the Stockholm Convention, of working together to promote the creation of a large unified European market which would be outward-looking towards the rest of the world.

'For the present, however, the Association's task must be to provide a further stimulus to trade by pursuing the dismantlement of barriers between the members. This was important not only in the interest of creating a wide and flourishing market among themselves, but also in order to provide a strong base from which to play their full part in the development of multilateral trade throughout the world.

'Accordingly, the Ministers agreed on the broad lines of EFTA's future development. They instructed the permanent representatives to prepare a programme of action to be put into effect after consideration and decision by a further Ministerial meeting. This mandate extends to all the fields of action covered by the Stockholm Convention, and includes in particular the revision of the remainder of the timetable for tariff reductions providing for the more rapid dismantlement of tariffs with their final elimination during 1966. Similarly, the mandate covers the arrangements relating to trade in agricultural goods and fishery products, and co-operation between member States on economic and technical matters.

'Desiring to contribute to the liberalization of international trade, the EFTA countries will support all practical proposals designed to increase world trade. They will participate actively in the tariff negotiations which are due to take place within the framework of the GATT.

'The EFTA Council will meet again at Ministerial level on May 9 and 10 in Lisbon.'

A communiqué issued after the meeting of the Joint Council of the Finland-EFTA association the same day stated that the Joint Council would consider the possibilities of applying this programme within the Finland-EFTA association.

The Finnish representative stated that his Government fully supported the resolve of the EFTA countries to participate actively in tariff negotiations which are due to take place within the framework of GATT. He hoped to remain in close contact with his EFTA colleagues in their efforts to further these negotiations.

EFTA Bulletin Discusses Collapse of EEC Talks

THE COLLAPSE of the Brussels negotiations is the leading topic in the EFTA *Bulletin* for January/February 1963.

Other features cover nuclear research, international publicity, a complete list of the formal decisions of the EFTA and Finland-EFTA councils and a statistical table showing trade trends between EFTA, EEC, other western European countries and the United States.

Copies from Mrs. Joy Ward, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

ECGD Sign Financial Guarantee for Yugoslav Steelworks

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department announced that on February 22, the Department signed the Financial Guarantee making possible the loan for the supply and construction of the Yugoslav steelworks to be built at Skopje, for which the £28m. contract was simultaneously signed in Belgrade. The loan agreement between a consortium of British banks and insurance companies and the Yugoslav Investment Bank was also signed in Belgrade.

This contract, for an integrated steel processing plant of British supply, was negotiated by Metallurgical Equipment Export Co. (D.W.) Ltd., and Davy & United Engineering Co. Ltd., and The Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation Ltd., are joint signatories to the contract with the Yugoslav Government agency Rudnici i Zelezara Skopje. Civil engineering work and ancillary construction work necessary to the operation of the complete steelworks is being handled by Yugoslav organizations, and some £10m. of work on the site has already been completed. The cost of the whole plant, in foreign exchange and Yugoslav currency, is equivalent to some £60m.

The full construction period is five years, and the impact of the orders will be felt in the North-East, Sheffield, and through many sub-contractors throughout the country, including those supplying electronic control installations involving the most modern techniques.

This brings to £49.9m. the value of British contracts financed under ECGD Financial Guarantees, involving loans totalling £41.4m. A further three contracts totalling £7.1m. have been obtained by British suppliers, for which Financial Guarantees totalling £4.9m. have been agreed in principle. In addition contracts are under competitive negotiations for a further total of over £82m. involving loans to a value of some £65m. for which Financial Guarantees have also been agreed in principle.

In addition to ECGD insurance of normal supplier credit to an undisclosed figure, Yugoslavia has since 1949 received loans for the purchase of British goods under Section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act 1949 totalling some £23m.

GATT Ministers to Meet in May

A MEETING of GATT Ministers in Geneva on May 16 to 21 has been proposed by the GATT Council. The Council has recommended that the Ministers should give directions for the effective liberalization and expansion of trade in both primary and secondary products, and should consider among other things:

(a) arrangements for the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade;

(b) measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products;

(c) measures for the expansion of the trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development.

At its next meeting on April 22 to 26 the Council will complete the agenda for the ministerial meeting.

Visit of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade

MR. LU HSU-CHANG, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, has accepted an invitation to come to Britain for a goodwill visit as guest of H.M. Government. It is expected that Mr. Lu's visit will take place towards the end of March.

During his visit, which will last three weeks, Mr. Lu will see something both of British industrial achievements and of the country. No formal agenda for discussions is planned, but there will be opportunities for informal talks about the prospects for the further development of Sino-British trade.

ECE Paper on Export Finance

THE TEXT OF A PAPER on 'Export Finance, Credit and Credit Insurance', which has been presented at regional conferences of the Export Council for Europe can be obtained free from the Council's Office, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. The joint authors are Mr. A. Abel Smith, managing director, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd., and Mr. R. G. Thornton, vice-chairman, Barclay's Bank Ltd.

Future Prospects For British Trade In India

AT A PRESS conference in London on February 22, Sir Norman Kipping, Director General of the Federation of British Industries, discussed his report of a visit he made to India in January. In the 42-page report, Sir Norman discussed the problems of financing imports needed for India's development, the import licensing system adopted by the Indian Government, the uses of aid in relation to the country's 'desperate shortage of foreign currency' which affects both the British exporter and the British investor, and the future prospects of the country.

Dealing with the uses of aid the report states: 'What the Government of India would most like would be a general agreement by all aiding countries to untie their aid from specific projects, leaving it free to determine how the aid was spent. Various considerations, notably national and commercial prestige, have operated against this, and there has also been the genuine difficulty that while general-purpose aid would of necessity be spent on exports from the aiding country, there might be a corresponding diversion of purchases which would otherwise be made in the aiding country from India's free resources.

'So far as British *development* aid is concerned, the decisions determining the projects or goods whose procurement it is to finance have the most far-reaching consequences for British exporters. We ourselves have been subject to one appeal for support after another from companies or industries whose hope of orders for which they have worked hard, often at great expense, and could get, can only be realised if the project concerned is selected for payment out of British aid. In some cases, the issue at stake is little less than the whole future of the company or industry in the Indian market, and there can be significant effects on employment at home. In the last analysis, the selection is of course made by the Government of India, but in consultation with the British Government.'

Dealing with future prospects, Sir Norman stated in his report that there could be no doubt that for many years, India must remain in the position of a borrower. The theory that in only a few more years she could have saved so much on her import bill as to be able to pay for her imports from earnings had been disproved. 'To invest in India seems more than ever now to be the only way to maintain our position. We can no longer hold it by export. So far, we lead in holding it by investment, and our belief is that this policy should be maintained. Export incentives are being operated which, in any developed country, would be regarded by the trading nations with repugnance. They are link systems which lead to double-pricing of the kind which has been outlawed by the GATT. The rock-bottom truth is that the long-term prosperity of British investments in India and the security of the profits they may earn is dependent upon the ability of India, of which they have become a part, to earn her keep. If they wish to prosper in India they must accept the challenge of playing their due part in helping India to prosper. We cannot afford to forget the way in which the development of such countries as Canada, South Africa and Australia has created new markets and led to the growth of our trade as a whole. If we can stay with and assist India for another spell of years, we are likely to see the same phenomenon recur. It is our hope that British investors will give serious thought to devising some ways, even if initially perhaps limited, of agreeing to franchise concessions to their Indian associates.'

'As to the possibilities of giving active help to India as an exporter, it is interesting to reflect that the export markets for those staple products on which the bulk of her free earnings to this day depend – jute goods, tea, and other plantation products – have in the main been developed by the great British-based India houses who have all the skills of the world trader. We have wondered whether these same skills might not now be applied to the marketing of, for example, cotton goods and indeed some categories of engineering and other goods in the markets of the world. Some of these companies have made a start in this direction, and we have suggested to and discussed with others the possibility of extending this idea.'

Copies of the Report are available from the FBI, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Price: 7s. 6d.

Deputation From N.E. Lancs Development Committee to BoT

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, received a deputation from the North East Lancashire Development Committee of the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association on February 26. The deputation which was accompanied by Mr. Frank Pearson, M.P., Mr. Danel Jones, M.P., and Mr. Sidney Silverman, M.P., expressed their concern at the rate of unemployment in North-East Lancashire, which they said was not adequately reflected in the published figures of numbers wholly unemployed. They also said that the problem was increased by the decline in the cotton industry and the continuing drift of population to the South. They urged that the Board of Trade should do more to encourage new industrial development in this area, and to designate it as a Development District under the Local Employment Act. They drew particular attention to the need for better road communications and especially to the need for new factories.

The President replied that he fully appreciated the anxiety of the Lancashire and Merseyside Development Association to see more diversification of industry in this part of Lancashire. On the other hand, the dependence of the area on the cotton industry was now less than it had been some years ago, and the unemployment position could not be regarded as so serious as that in the Development Districts. Much credit for this was due to the work of the local authorities and the North-East Lancashire Development Committee in encouraging firms to move into empty cotton mills, on which the President congratulated the deputation. He said that he realised nevertheless that this area still had special employment problems, and the Board of Trade would continue to approve suitable industrial development areas in the cotton belt whenever firms could not be steered to the Development Districts whose needs are more immediate and serious. However, he appreciated that there were special factors in North-East Lancashire, would consider how far effect could be given to this, and in due course would give a detailed reply.

Development Districts List Changes

Details regarding changes in the Development Districts List appear on page 514.

Danish Textile Mission to Britain

EIGHTY-THREE representatives of Denmark's retail textile trade arrived in London on February 24 on a four days' tour of various stores and establishments in the area to study British products for men's, women's and children's wear, household furnishings and management and sales methods

They were members of the Danish Textile Union, which organized the mission on the initiative of Marks and Spencers Ltd., with the co-operation of the Export Council for Europe. During their stay the visitors saw a wide range of British goods, both exclusive and every-day, including ready-to-wear clothing, made-up cotton and man-made fibre goods, woollens and hosiery. In addition to touring a number of leading stores in the London area, they visited the Design Centre, the International Wool Secretariat and the International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition at Earls Court.

At a reception given by the Export Council for Europe on their arrival, Mr. A. G. Bardsley, Export Director of Tootal Broadhurst Lee and Co. Ltd., said the ECE's task was to do everything to facilitate and promote trade opportunities in the 19 European markets – the EFTA countries, the EEC together with Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain, the Irish Republic, and Iceland. He said that although total exports from the United Kingdom to Europe had shown good progress during the past three years, Britain's proportion of the trade was low – only 8 per cent.

'It may interest you to know that in recent months our Council have set up a special committee to deal with consumer goods of all kinds, including textiles. So many of our investigations in Europe have revealed greater opportunities for the sale of consumer goods than was perhaps realized,' added Mr. Bardsley.

Licensing Control Over Imports of Butter

IN ANSWER to a Parliamentary question on February 25, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the licensing control over the import of butter will be continued for a further period of twelve months from April 1, 1963.

In his Parliamentary answer on February 25, 1963, the President said:

'Imports of butter are at present subject to the quota restrictions which we introduced, as an exceptional measure, for a period of twelve months from April 1, 1962. We have now concluded that, if import control were not continued, butter prices in our market could collapse and seriously damage our traditional suppliers. We have, therefore, decided to extend the control for a further period of twelve months to March 31, 1964. Because of various changes in the situation, particularly a reduction in stocks in the United Kingdom, we shall provide for the import of 410,000 long tons, as compared with 390,000 long tons during the current period, and increase the country quotas *pro rata*, that is, by 5 per cent.'

To secure smooth transition from the present to the new quota period, the new quotas may, where supplying countries wish, be anticipated from March 1, and any unused portions of existing quotas may be carried forward.

Licences will be issued by the Board of Trade for importers of butter from supplying countries up to the quantities of the individual quotas shown below:

Country quotas for Imports of Butter for twelve months from April 1, 1963.
(long tons)

Argentina 9,975; Australia 65,100; Austria 1,785;
Denmark 96,075; Finland 12,075; France 2,520
Irish Republic 12,600; Kenya 1,785; Netherlands 14,700;
New Zealand 163,800; Norway 1,785; Poland 16,800;
South Africa 2,100; Sweden 4,830; Others 4,070.

The figure for 'others' includes 210 tons each for Belgium and Uruguay and also covers certain supplies which are the subject of quota negotiations under trade arrangements with Communist bloc countries.

Notice to Importers No. 1031 of February 26

AS ANNOUNCED by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a Parliamentary question on February 25, licensing control over imports of butter from all sources will continue for a further year from April 1, 1963. To secure smooth transition from the present to the new quota period, supplying countries will be at liberty to anticipate the new quotas as from March 1, 1963, and to carry any unused portions of existing quotas.

The new quotas represent a five per cent. increase over those for the 1962/63 quota year. They are listed as shown below, in Notice to Importers No. 1031 dated February 26, 1963, together with a summary of the licensing arrangements, which are expected to remain broadly unchanged.

Country	Quota in long tons	Licensing Arrangements
Argentina	9,975	Licences issued in accordance with advice from Argentine authorities on conclusion of contracts between importers and Argentine suppliers amongst whom the quota is being apportioned.
Australia	65,100	All supplies consigned to Australian Dairy Produce Board.
Austria	1,785	Applicants must produce copy of contract with suppliers officially nominated by the Austrian authorities.
Belgium	210	Applicants must produce a certificate of origin issued by the official Belgian Milk Marketing Board (Office National du Lait et de ses Derives) and a copy of the invoice from the supplier.
Denmark	96,075	Licences will continue to be issued periodically to regular importers of butter from Denmark. Holders of the short-term licences issued under the provisions of Notice to Importers No. 1030 should now make application for licences to cover a further period.
Finland	12,075	Licences are issued in accordance with advice from Finnish authorities who will apportion the quota amongst importers.
France	2,520	Applicants must produce invoices overstamped by the French Ministry of Agriculture.
Irish Republic	12,600	Licences issued in accordance with advice from the authorities of the Irish Republic who are apportioning the quota among importers.
Kenya	1,785	All supplies consigned to Kenya Government nominee.
Netherlands	14,700	Open individual licences will continue to be issued to importers who have traded regularly with the Netherlands since 1960. A consignment may be imported against such a licence only where it is covered by a certificate issued by the Netherlands Dairy Board (PRODUKTSCHAP VOOR ZUIVEL) to the effect that the butter so consigned forms part of the quota provided for the Netherlands butter exports to the United Kingdom.
New Zealand	163,800	All supplies consigned to New Zealand Dairy Production and Marketing Board.
Norway	1,785	Open individual licences issued to regular importers in accordance with advice from the Norwegian authorities. Licences valid only for consignments covered by certificates issued by the Norwegian Dairies' Sales Association (NORSKE MEIERIERS SALGSSENTRAL) indicating that the butter so consigned forms part of the quota provided for Norwegian butter exports to the United Kingdom.
South Africa	2,100	Licences are issued in accordance with advice from South African authorities.
Sweden	4,830	Licences are issued in accordance with advice from the Swedish authorities who are apportioning the quota amongst established importers.
Uruguay	210	To be determined.

The arrangements whereby Eastern Area countries allocate their own butter quotas remain unchanged.

Applications should be made on form TIP/A and be sent to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Applicants who wish to effect entry at more than one port should make out separate application forms for each port, indicating in a covering letter the proportion of their allocation which they estimate will be required for each such port. Page 1 of the form should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, the description of goods (butter) and the country of origin and consignment should be entered.

World Bank Report on Spain

The World Bank announces that The Economic Development of Spain, the report of the largest economic survey mission ever organized by the Bank, has now been published by The John Hopkins Press of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, and by the Oxford University Press, Oxford, England. The report is obtainable either direct from the publishers or through book stores, price $8.50 equivalent clothbound, $4.00 equivalent paperbound.

First Anniversary of the Middle East Association

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES: A year ago, Bury House, the London Headquarters of The Middle East Association, was officially opened. It is of interest to record, on the occasion of the first anniversary, how many of its hopes have been fulfilled, what it has achieved and the lines on which it is developing.

The Association, set up by private enterprise, consists of firms, large and small, with a great diversity of interests and products, but a common aim of expanding and extending business, and with it better understanding between the countries of the Middle East and Great Britain. This is being achieved both by the co-operation of members within the Association, and by effecting and cementing closer personal contacts with businessmen in the Middle East.

A measure of this success is shown also in the increased membership, which has more than doubled in the Association's first year of operation. Over 2,000 people have called at Bury House since it opened and it is gradually becoming a natural port of call for any businessman going to or coming from the Middle East. In order to deal with the ever increasing number of inquiries and visitors, it has been necessary to increase the staff. As well as the regular business visitors, the Association has welcomed at Bury House, Rulers, Ministers and Trade Delegations and has lent its help in whatever way required.

In all its activities the Association has been greatly assisted by many agencies and not least by co-operation from the Middle East Embassies in London. Close liaison has also been maintained in the Middle East, particularly with Government Departments, Chambers of Commerce and leading banks, companies and businessmen. It is believed from the experience it has now obtained, that The Middle East Association plays a very practical part in furthering and developing Anglo-Middle East trade. Many of the introductions it has effected have resulted in fresh business, and its personal and informal approach to problems is very much in tune with the ways of the Middle East.

As time goes by this Association is gathering more contacts and more information and is glad to share its advantages with all those interested. Visitors and inquiries may be directed to Bury House, 33 Bury Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Jordanian Minister of Economy Visits U.K.

DR. KHALIL SALEM, Minister of National Economy in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will visit this country between March 3 and 14, as the guest of H.M. Government. He will be accompanied by Mr. Abdul Majid Hijazi, President of Jordan Chamber of Industry, and Mr. Ibrahim Zeine, a member of the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

It is hoped that the visit will strengthen the traditional links between this country and Jordan, which has long been a market for British exports, amounting in 1962 to over £7.4m. A programme has been arranged to enable the Minister and his party to see a number of British companies whose products are directly relevant to the development of Jordan's economy and to meet a number of contractors and consultants currently engaged in work on projects in the development programme.

The Chemical Industry in Western Germany and Italy

'THE PRODUCTIVITY of the German chemical industry is of the same order as that of the British industry, while the productivity of Italy's chemical industry is higher than that of our own and is increasing at a faster rate.' These conclusions of the productivity teams from the British chemical industry which visited Western Germany and Italy in 1961, are contained in two reports which have been published by the British Productivity Council. The reports review various factors affecting productivity in the German and Italian chemical industries, and make a comparison with the productivity of the chemical industry in this country.

The purpose of the visits was to acquire such information as might assist the continued efforts of the British chemical industry still further to improve its present level of productivity. Copies of the reports: B.P.C. Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. Price: 8s. 6d. each. Post free.

Rapid Expansion of Technical Education

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Minister of Education, speaking at the annual dinner of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions in London on February 20, spoke of the need for closer links between school and further education. He called the rapid expansion of technical and technological education in recent years 'the most exciting phase in the history of further education'.

Since 1959, he said, the number of full-time teachers in further education establishments had risen from 17,000 to nearly 25,000, and the number of full-time and 'sandwich' course students had risen as rapidly. In 1959 there were just under 100,000, and the current figure was 130,000 and was growing all the time.

Sir Edward said there had been great strides in other technical fields, too, notably agriculture and business studies. In its first year of operation the Ordinary National Certificate courses in business studies attracted nearly 10,000 students, compared with less than 7,000 in the last year of the Ordinary National Certificate in commerce.

He felt that the public should know more of the opportunities offered in further education. It was too readily assumed that these were limited to the Colleges of Advanced Technology. Yet, over 25,000 students were taking full-time or sandwich courses in regional and area colleges, leading to advanced qualifications, and 6,000 of these were working for internal and external degrees and Diplomas of Technology.

New Buyers' Guide to Scottish Industry

THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL (Development and Industry) announce that British commercial representatives in every country in the world will soon be receiving the sixth and latest 'Buyers' Guide to Scottish Industry' listing altogether 3,000 firms, making 4,000 products.

The Guide, which is divided into three parts, lists alphabetically the products of all the major industries together with the companies which manufacture them. The second part includes the firm's correct name, address, and telephone number and the products which the firm makes. Each firm has a map reference against its entry so that the geographical position of the firm can be easily found on the maps at the end of the Guide. Part III includes lists of organizations which can provide information about Scottish industry. This includes organizations such as the Scottish Council and the Federation of British Industries, all the Scottish Chambers of Commerce and the Scottish Trades Union Congress. Also listed are the various relevant Government departments. The second half of this section lists the various manufacturers' associations which can help prospective buyers find the kind of goods they require.

Finally, the Guide lists all the Scottish daily, Sunday and weekly newspapers, and gives a map of Scotland which shows the cities, large burghs, new towns, and counties, and an additional map of Central Scotland.

Copies are obtainable from the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), 1 Castle Street, Edinburgh. Price 20s. (plus 1s. postage).

Conference to Explore Expansion in Northern Ireland

THE JUNIOR Chamber of Commerce for London is organizing a one-day conference in co-operation with the Northern Ireland Development Council, to explore expansion possibilities in Northern Ireland.

The conference is to be held on April 23 at the Criterion, Piccadilly Circus, London, W.1, and will be opened by Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The programme will deal with a full range of matters of interest to industrialists with expansion problems, and will include authoritative speakers on industrial facilities, transport and community facilities.

Senior executives from a number of companies will be receiving personal invitations, but the managing directors of any company who would like to attend or send a representative should write to: Mr. J. G. Aspinall, c/o Junior Chamber of Commerce for London, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Imports of Fresh Grapefruit from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1033, dated February 28, 1963, announce that the quota for imports of fresh grapefruit from the Dollar Area for the period March 1, 1963, to September 30, 1963, will be repeated at £1,150,000 c.i.f. Licences will be valid only for the period stated above.

The Dollar Area comprises:

Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America and Venezuela.

The separate quota for imports of fresh grapefruit from Cuba during the calendar year 1963 is also being repeated at $70,000 f.o.b.

Licences under both these quotas will be issued on the basis of contracts placed with overseas suppliers, and any importer who wishes to obtain a licence should apply (on form TIP/A) to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, submitting documentary evidence that a firm order has been placed for delivery within the appropriate period. Importers are advised to check, before confirming an order, that sufficient of the quota is available for their requirements. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3178).

Agents and brokers to whom fruit from dollar sources other than Cuba is sent on consignment may also apply for licences to enable them to clear unsold shipments in their own name.

Imports of Cotton Goods from Hong Kong

DISCUSSIONS were held on February 19 and 20 between the Board of Trade and Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the Hong Kong Government Office in London, assisted by Mr. Elmer Tsu, a member of the Hong Kong Cotton Advisory Board. Representatives of the United Kingdom Cotton Board and the British Spinners' and Doublers' Association also took part in the talks in an advisory capacity.

Discussions were mainly concerned with the Supplementary Quota Arrangements for cotton yarn and piece-goods on which certain provisional understandings were reached. Arrangements were made for further consultation at mutual convenience.

Note: The Hong Kong industry has already agreed to limit exports of cotton piece-goods, made-up goods and yarn to Britain until the end of 1965 to agreed ceiling levels (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 1, 1962, page 1214). Arrangements for Supplementary Quotas for cotton piece-goods in certain conditions (i.e., depending on imports from other countries and the state of order books in the Lancashire industry) were agreed in 1961. The purpose of the discussion was to review the working of these Arrangements and to consider corresponding arrangements for cotton yarn.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by March 15, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.22	*NN*¹ - Di - (1 : 4 - dimethyl pentyl) - *p* - phenylene-diamine.	N,N¹ bis (1 4 - dimethyl pentyl) - *p* - phenylene-diamine.	December 31, 1963	6068
29.35	*tert*Butyl 1 - *p* - chloro-benzoyl - 5 - methoxy - 2 - methylindol - 3 - ylacetate.	t - Butyl 1 - (p- chloro-benzoyl) - 2- methyl - 5 - methoxyindole - 3 - acetate in 10 per cent. solution in tuluene.	December 31, 1963	6095

Exemption Duty Application of Esparto Pulp

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering a renewed application for the exemption from import duty of esparto pulp defined as:

'Pulp of esparto, albardin grass or diss (vine-tie) grass.'

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicant for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed, in writing, to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than March 18.

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The Economy – Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £ m.	19,991	—	16,050	15,232	15,232	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	108	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+590	+520	+48	+35
1961	111	114	121	114	109	111	128	130	132	136	122	+292	+230	+36	+ 5
1962		115*				111									
1961															
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	133	135	139	139	126	+ 29	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	127	130	128	139	118	+ 54	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	109	113	123	116	109	111	126	122	118	134	127	— 18	— 32	—16	+33
2nd Quarter	112	116	125	120	111	110	128	120	129	139	130	+ 40	+ 32	—10	—11
3rd Quarter	112	117	127	120	111	112	128	111	131	145	128	+ 68	+ 34	+20	+ 1
4th Quarter		115*				112									
1962															
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	115	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	116	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	115*	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—	series shown in thousands						3,748	3,176	£ million
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+328
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·3	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—301
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 77
1962	117*	100*	119·3	+4·2	103·0*	120·6*	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	
1961								262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 2
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3									
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 9*
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 37*
3rd Quarter	119	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 13*
4th Quarter	117*	100*	119·6	+2·6	102·5*	121·3*	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	
1962																
July	119	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	126	123	..
August	119	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+ 21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1	137·5	407	+ 15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	119*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1	121·1	137·6	456	+ 49	+26	131	—16	—11	124	127	..
November	118*	101*	119·6	+2·3	102·6*	121·3*	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	117*	100*	120·2	+2·6	102·8*	121·4*	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January			120·7	+2·7	103·6*	121·4*	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	
February								647*	+ 42*	+ 2	110*	+ 2*	+ 6			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

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Revision of Classification of United Kingdom Overseas Trade Statistics

AS WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, 1962, the commodity classification of the United Kingdom overseas trade statistics from January 1963 has been brought into accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification Revised (SITC Revised)* of the United Nations.

The structure of the SITC Revised is essentially very similar to that of the original SITC which was introduced more than ten years ago and has since been used by many countries, including the United Kingdom, as the framework of their overseas trade statistics. The revision of the international classification, as explained previously, was made primarily with the object of correlating the detailed headings with those of the widely used Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN), thus providing within the one system a statistical classification suitable for purposes of general economic analysis, yet containing headings exactly transposable into a tariff classification for customs purposes. The revision led, additionally, to a sizeable increase – from 570 to 1,312 – in the number of headings in the international classification, which will greatly enhance the international comparability of national trade statistics. Further, the revision afforded the opportunity of some modification of the original SITC in the light of structural changes in the pattern of international trade over the last decade.

The effects of the revision on the United Kingdom classification can be seen from the 1963 Export List† and Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and Re-exported Goods†. All the headings in these lists – and this was not true of earlier lists – are now either SITC Revised headings or sub-divisions of these headings. The statistical code numbers in the lists have been completely revised in order to align them as closely as possible with the SITC Revised code numbers and the first three digits of the five-digit code number are now those of the SITC Revised (with the exception of Divisions 65, 71 and 84 in the Export List, where it was only possible, because of the extensive detail in the United Kingdom classification, to adopt the first two digits). The code number thus makes clear the SITC Revised group to which a United Kingdom statistical heading belongs. Further, because of the one-to-one correlation of headings between the SITC Revised and the BTN, it will be readily possible to locate the specific BTN heading to which the United Kingdom statistical heading is related. These changes should greatly facilitate the international comparability of the United Kingdom statistics with those of other countries. The detail contained in both the export and import classifications has been substantially expanded, with the Export List now containing some 2,700 headings, against 2,250 headings previously, and that for imports, 2,650, against 2,100 previously. This increase in statistical detail will be welcome to many users of the figures. It will, however, mean extra work in processing the figures each month which, for the moment at least, is expected to lead to a small increase, probably of two days, in the period required for the production of the statistics.

The monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts†, the January issue of which was published earlier this week, will similarly reflect these changes. The Accounts, whilst having regard to the specific nature of the United Kingdom's overseas trade, are now aligned precisely with the SITC Revised both in structure and in wording, and include figures for all the international headings in which the United Kingdom has a significant amount of overseas trade. The Accounts give the comparable 1962 figures for many headings; however, the creation of a number of new headings and substantial revisions in the coverage of existing headings means that it has not been possible to provide comparable figures in all cases. The amount of detail contained in this publication is also rather greater than in previous years.

* Statistical Office of the United Nations publication – Statistical Papers Series M, No. 34. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office.
† Copies: H.M. Stationery Office.

Engineering Industry Buyers' Guide

The 1963 edition of *The Engineer* Buyers' Guide is now available. Copies: *The Engineer*, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Price 10s. (plus postage 2s. 6d.).

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in January

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including January, 1963 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolley-buses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd Quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th Quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1961 November	4	81,821	20,455	33,694	8,424	1,270	318
December	5	99,888	19,978	36,092	7,218	1,443	289
1962 January	4	94,011	23,503	32,190	8,048	1,201	300
1962 November	4	95,606	23,902	35,012	8,753	1,484	371
December	5	112,747	22,549	37,904	7,581	1,693	339
1963 January	4	105,213	26,303	29,460	7,365	1,457	364

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,792	140,728	7,413
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,389	34,611	1,778
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd Quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th Quarter	126,268	34,283	1,758
1961 November	32,226	11,997	589
December	38,203	11,021	574
1962 January	49,705	12,469	695
1962 November	41,173	11,709	540
December	38,117	10,382	602
1963 January	44,456	11,044	603

Note: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Business Monitor: Production Series

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Index of Industrial Production for December

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for December, 1962, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 115 (seasonally adjusted). Because there is doubt about the seasonal correction of the figures for September and October, the best indication of the underlying movement of production is probably obtained by comparing the four months September to December with the previous four months: the average for September to December was between half and one per cent. below the average for May to August.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries: Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco: Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries: Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals etc.	Engineering and allied industries: Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·2	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·5	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·9	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962 (prov.)	115	95	115					120		115	124	87	111	101
Unadjusted:														
1961 3rd Quarter	108	83	108	108	104	116	118	121	118	106	115	84	100	95
4th Quarter	116	98	116	113	111	117	125	123	125	116	128	87	105	102
1962 1st Quarter	116	99	116	108	108	107	129	119	131	117	124	88	117	102
2nd Quarter	117	97	118	116	112	124	130	118	132	118	125	89	117	103
3rd Quarter	110	86	110	110	108	113	126	121	126	108	117	85	101	97
4th Quarter (prov.)	119	99	118			119		122		118	129	84	110	103
1962 October	120	102	121	118	117	121	132	122	134	118	127	85	111	107
November	122	103	122	120	117	124	134	119	137	120	130	84	113	109
December (prov.)	114	93	112			113		126		115	130	84	104	91
Seasonally adjusted:														
1961 3rd Quarter	115	93	116	111	108	116	124	123	124	115	124	85	110	104
4th Quarter	113	93	113	110	108	115	125	122	125	112	122	87	106	100
1962 1st Quarter	113	94	113	112	109	116	125	117	127	113	121	87	111	98
2nd Quarter	116	95	116	112	110	116	128	118	130	116	126	89	112	101
3rd Quarter	117	97	117	112	112	113	131	122	133	117	126	87	111	106
4th Quarter (prov.)	115	95	115			118		122		113	122	84	110	100
1962 October	115	96	114	114	111	118	129	122	131	113	121	86	109	101
November	116	95	116	114	111	119	130	119	132	115	124	84	111	102
December (prov.)	115	93	115			116		125		113	123	83	110	98
July-Sept. (av.)	117	97	117	112*	111*	113	132*	122	133*	117	126	87	111	106
Oct.-Dec. (av.) (prov.)	115	95	115	114*	112*	118	130*	122	132*	113	122	84	110	100

	Manufacturing industries (continued): Metal manufacture: Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Textiles, leather and clothing: Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.: Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	107	108	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	122	121	123	113	110	102	120	119	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	114	116	111	107	102	122	124	130	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962 (prov.)		107		109	104	98	119					122			125
Unadjusted:															
1961 3rd Quarter	104	103	108	106	100	95	121	121	129	109	115	109	111	122	96
4th Quarter	111	110	117	113	110	104	119	125	129	119	120	121	117	120	131
1962 1st Quarter	111	110	115	112	106	103	125	122	123	120	104	122	114	118	145
2nd Quarter	112	111	116	106	103	98	113	131	134	126	113	126	122	123	113
3rd Quarter	101	100	107	104	98	90	118	123	128	115	113	113	115	124	102
4th Quarter (prov.)		108		113	111	100	120					128			140
1962 October	112	110	121	120	114	103	134	134	139	126	128	134			122
November	114	113	122	118	116	103	123	135	135	133	123	134			143
December (prov.)		100		102	102	95	102					116			154
Seasonally adjusted:															
1961 3rd Quarter	113	112	117	114	108	104	127	125	131	116	116	119	117	123	115
4th Quarter	109	108	114	109	103	101	120	123	129	114	113	117	114	120	120
1962 1st Quarter	108	107	111	107	103	97	117	123	125	119	109	116	113	119	126
2nd Quarter	109	108	114	108	105	98	114	128	129	126	113	125	120	123	124
3rd Quarter	110	109	117	111	105	99	123	127	131	122	114	124	121	125	122
4th Quarter (prov.)		106		110	105	97	120					124			128
1962 October	107	105	115	109	104	98	121	126	133	117	113	124			123
November	109	108	114	108	104	95	119	128	132	122	109	124			128
December (prov.)		105		112	108	98	121					123			132
July-Sept. (av.)	111*	109	115*	111	105	99	123	128*	130*	125*	115*	124			122
Oct.-Dec. (av.) (prov.)	108*	106	117*	110	105	97	120	127*	132*	119*	111*	124			128

* Latest available three months (September-November) and previous three months (June-August).

Fall in Business of Finance Companies in Fourth Quarter of 1962

THERE WAS a fall in the level of business of hire purchase finance companies between September and December, 1962, but most of the fairly sharp decline from £647 million to £622 million in the amount of hire purchase, credit sale and other credit instalment outstanding was probably due to seasonal factors. The lower level of demand from customers, and a consequent increase in liquid funds, may explain the sharp increase from £8 million to £17 million in holdings of Government and other marketable securities. In total, the assets for which statistics are collected amounted to £799 million at the end of December, £13 million lower than 3 months earlier.

Selected Assets and Liabilities of Finance Companies

TABLE 1

Selected Assets	HOLDINGS AT				
	Dec. 31, 1961	Mar. 31, 1962	June 30, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	Dec. 31, 1962
	£ million				
Assets with United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks	10	5	7	5	5
Trade investments and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	36	37	37	40	43
Other securities	5	4	8	8	17
Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding (1)	674	652	652	647	622
Other advances and loans	108	113	114	113	112
Total of selected assets	833	811	818	812	799
Selected Liabilities					
Bills discounted with United Kingdom banks and discount houses	80	72	61	60	65
Deposits by:					
(a) United Kingdom banks	..	..	..	..	47
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	..	..	..	..	40
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	..	..	..	..	127
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	..	..	..	..	34
(e) Overseas residents	..	..	..	..	86
(f) Unclassified	..	..	..	..	3
Total deposits	337	351	377	370	337
Other borrowing:					
(a) United Kingdom banks (net) (2)	..	..	72	66	82
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	..	..	65	70	66
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	..	..	9	11	11
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	..	..	4	6	6
(e) Overseas residents	..	..	1	2	2
Total other borrowing	179	165	152	155	167
Issued Capital and reserves (3)	148	148	148	149	151
Total of selected liabilities	744	736	737	734	719
Receipts from new issues of capital during quarter ended	..	..	2	—	—

(1) Including agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
(2) Cash and balances with United Kingdom banks have been deducted from this item.
(3) As shown on each company's last balance sheet.
Figures have been rounded and totals are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components.
.. indicates not available; — indicates less than £0·5 million.

Sources of Deposits of Some Finance Companies (1)

TABLE 2

	At September 30, 1962	At December 31, 1962
	£ million	
Deposits by:		
(a) United Kingdom banks	51	42
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	34	32
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	98	95
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	27	31
(e) Overseas residents	77	66
Total Deposits	287	267

(1) Companies providing a breakdown of deposits by source at both dates.

Sources of Funds of Finance Companies

Table 1 shows that the fall in the level of business was accompanied by some changes in the pattern of the sources from which finance companies derive their funds. Again, seasonal factors may in part explain the sharp fall in borrowing on deposit, from £370 million at the end of September to £337 million at the end of the year. Practically all the companies which contribute to the inquiry were able to provide information about the sources of their deposits at the end of December, although the analysis for the end of September is less complete. Table 2 gives statistics of the sources of deposits of the companies which were able to provide a breakdown for both dates (these companies account for about three-quarters of total deposits). The table shows that the fall was most marked in deposits from overseas residents and from United Kingdom banks; some of the latter are known to act as agents for overseas residents who wish to lend on deposit in the United Kingdom.

The sharp fall in deposit borrowing was largely offset by increased reliance on borrowing from banks, including borrowing by way of bill discounting. Bills discounted rose from £60 million to £65 million, reversing the trend apparent during the earlier quarters of 1962, and borrowing from United Kingdom banks rose by about £16 million.

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for December 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 120. This is eight points lower than the index for November, 1962, but nine points higher than the index for December 1961.

The index numbers of the main industrial groups in December 1962 with the increase or decrease on December 1961 shown in brackets are: textiles 117 (+10 points); clothing 119 (−16); engineering and metals 104 (+12); food, drink and tobacco 112 (−1); timber and furniture 101 (+10); other manufacturing industries 139 (+12); construction 143 (+33); gas, electricity and water 163 (+7).

Aviation Year Book

The 1963 edition of the Aviation Year Book is now available. Copies: Hanover Press Ltd., 4 Mill Street, London, W.1. Price 42s.

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Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE FIRST estimates for December indicate that the volume of net new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) was 2 per cent. higher than in December, 1961. The volume of new orders received during 1962 was the same as in 1961, a sharp fall in the first quarter being made up over the rest of the year. New export orders rose by 5 per cent. during the year; after showing signs of weakness at the end of the summer new export orders rose sharply in November and were about one-fifth higher in December than in December, 1961. Net new home orders in the fourth quarter were also higher than a year earlier, although the new orders received during December were 3 per cent. less than in the previous December; new home orders received during 1962 were 3 per cent. less than in 1961.

Deliveries for export markets in December were 8 per cent. higher than a year earlier, about the same rate of increase as for 1962 as a whole. Home deliveries in December were 1 per cent. lower than in the preceding year, giving increases of about 1 per cent. for the last quarter and for the year 1962. Home orders on hand drifted down throughout the year and at the end of December were 4 per cent. lower than in December 1961. Export orders on hand at the end of December 1962 were 2 per cent. greater than at the end of 1961.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in December was 1 per cent. higher than a year earlier. In 1962 taken as a whole production rose by 2 per cent. compared with 1961, the rate of growth falling from 5 per cent. in the first quarter to 1 per cent. in the fourth quarter.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959, (page 1077.)

Table 1 — **Engineering Industries (a)**
Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962*	117	123	124	129	128	126	112	120	124
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd Quarter	119	115	117	129	118	119	116	113	116
4th Quarter*	117	124	130	129	133	134	112	121	129
1961 July	126	129	123	128	144	114	126	124	126
August	126	92	94	126	84	89	126	95	96
September	124	116	131	127	124	121	124	114	134
October	123	115	127	128	126	118	121	111	130
November	121	112	127	128	133	129	118	104	126
December	120	120	129	126	112	129	117	123	129
1962 July	119	110	119	130	132	123	115	102	117
August	119	100	100	131	106	98	114	98	100
September	119	137	135	129	117	138	116	144	134
October*	119	125	129	128	126	131	115	124	129
November*	118	125	131	129	142	133	113	119	130
December*	117	122	130	129	133	139	112	118	127

* Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering(b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1962	124*	..	..	138	120*	129*	117*
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125	124	127	145	123	131	120
3rd Quarter	117	115	119	129	123	131	120
4th Quarter	129*	..	..	142	120*	129*	117*
1961 July	121	123	117		128	129	128
August	94	95	93		128	128	128
September	130	132	126		127	129	126
October	127	126	130		125	130	123
November	128	127	131		123	129	120
December	129	127	132		122	127	120
1962 July	118	117	119		122	132	118
August	99	98	102		122	133	118
September	133	131	137		123	131	120
October	127*	..	..		122*	130*	120*
November	130*	..	..		121*	131*	118*
December	130*	..	..		120*	129*	117*

* Provisional.

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

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	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	16 Nov. 1962
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade, Regional Organization	1 Feb. 1963
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	1 Feb. 1963
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	1 Feb. 1963
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, February 22, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (Minutes)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
The Set Up	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Studios Ltd.	Br/E 28206	57	February 18
Look At Life Series 16:					
Figure It Out	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 28207	8	February 18
Caught In The Cold	" "	" "	Br/E 28208	10	February 18
This Is Guernsey	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harold Baim Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Br/E 28209	24	February 18
Just One More Time	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	New Quebec Film Productions	Br/E 28222	13	February 19
The Wrong Arm Of The Law	British Lion Films Ltd.	Robert Velaise Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28223	95	February 19
The Horse Without A Head	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28236	89	February 20
Gang War	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28247	65	February 22
Pathe News 63-15	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27998	10	February 22
Pathe News 63-16	" "	" "	Br/E 27999	7	February 22
Movietone News 1758A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27945	7	February 22
Movietone News 1759	" "	" "	Br/E 27946	7	February 22
FOREIGN					
King Of The Carnival:					
Daredevils Of The Air	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Republic Pictures Corporation	F 28210	19	February 18
Death Takes The Wheel	" "	" "	F 28211	13	February 18
The Trap That Failed	" "	" "	F 28212	13	February 18
Operation Murder	" "	" "	F 28213	13	February 18
The Mechanical Bloodhound	" "	" "	F 28214	12	February 18
Undersea Peril	" "	" "	F 28215	13	February 18
High Hazard	" "	" "	F 28216	12	February 18
Death Alley	" "	" "	F 28217	12	February 18
Cave Of Doom	" "	" "	F 28218	12	February 18
The Masked Executioner	" "	" "	F 28219	13	February 18
Undersea Warfare	" "	" "	F 28220	13	February 18
Vengeance Under the Big Top	" "	" "	F 28221	13	February 18
Terry And The Pirates (Nos. 10-18)					
Chinese Coffin	Animated Motion Pictures Ltd.	M. & A. Alexander Productions Inc.	F 28224	23	February 19
The Overseer	" "	" "	F 28225	24	February 19
Chinese Legacy	" "	" "	F 28226	24	February 19
Extra Cargo	" "	" "	F 28227	25	February 19
Macao Gold	" "	" "	F 28228	24	February 19
Black Market Death	" "	" "	F 28229	27	February 19
The Doll	Miracle Films Ltd.	Florafilm A.B.	F 28230	93	February 20
His Women	" "	Mec Cinematografica	F 28231	97	February 20
Robot Ringer	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation	F 28232	6	February 20
One For The Family	" "	" "	F 28233	7	February 20
Papa's Delicate Condition	" "	Paramount Pictures Corpn. and Amro Productions	F 28234	98	February 20
Legend Of Lobo	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 28235	67	February 20
Flight To The Finish	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.	F 28237	6	February 22
The Firebrand	" "	Associated Producers Inc.	F 28238	63	February 22
Tiger In The Tea	" "	Twentieth Century Fox Film Corpn. Inc.	F 28239	10	February 22
Killers And Clowns	" "	Movietonews Inc.	F 28240	9	February 22
Vikings Playground	" "	" "	F 28241	9	February 22
Lady Of The Rapids	" "	" "	F 28242	10	February 22
City Of The World	" "	" "	F 28243	10	February 22
Quebec Sports Pageant	" "	" "	F 28244	9	February 22
Storybook Wedding	" "	" "	F 28245	10	February 22
Spirit Of The Dance	" "	" "	F 28246	9	February 22

The title of the film 'Epic Hero And The Beast' (F 24788) registered on November 26, 1959, has been amended to read: 'The Sword And The Dragon,' and the playing time amended to 7254 feet (81 minutes).

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Film-going in Britain in 1962

TOTAL ADMISSIONS of filmgoers to cinemas in Britain in 1962 are provisionally estimated at 415 million, a reduction of 12 per cent. on the final estimate of 472 million for 1961. (This contrasts with reductions, compared with the previous year in each case, of approaching 10 per cent. in 1961, and 13 per cent. in 1960).

Gross takings at the box office in 1962 are provisionally put at £58·9 million, a fall of 5 per cent. from the 1961 figure of £62·2 million. The average takings per admission in 1962 were some 34·1 pence, compared with 31·7 pence in 1961. The fall in the level of gross box office takings in 1962, as compared with 1961, was thus partly mitigated by higher average takings per admission. These were running at about 33 pence when 1962 began, and fluctuated rather more widely than usual during the year, the divergence between holiday periods and other times being strongly marked; nevertheless, a gradually rising trend in the first 9 months of the year steepened in the last quarter, when the average takings per admission were 35·5 pence. Levy payments by cinemas in 1962 are estimated at £3·8 million (£4·0 million in 1961). Net takings are therefore estimated at some £55·1 million in 1962 (£58·2 million in 1961).

These figures of admissions and gross takings are estimates based upon information collected weekly from a sample of cinemas, supplemented by a more detailed inquiry of all cinemas in operation at the end of each year. The most recent completed inquiry, relating to cinemas open at the end of 1961, has resulted in slight revisions to the figures of admissions and gross takings published at monthly intervals in the *Board of Trade Journal* and the Monthly Digest of Statistics, without, however, significantly altering the trends. The figures for December, 1962 (not previously published) are 5·9 million admissions and £0·86 million gross takings a week; for

(*Continued on next page*)

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended January 26, 1963:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£475,247	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£83,519	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£7,673	
		£566,439
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£38,912
		£605,351
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to January 31, 1963, approximately covering entertainments to January 26, 1963		£260,800

The third interim allocation for the sixth distribution period will be at the rate of 42 per cent.

Film-going (*Continued*)

January, 1963 7·6 million admissions and £1·08 million gross takings a week. These results are in line with recent trends for admissions, although the decline in January, compared with January, 1962 is relatively steep, doubtless due to the severe weather this year.

In addition to the sources of information mentioned above, the number of cinemas in operation is indicated continuously by the licensing returns to the Board. According to these, there were some 2,715 cinemas operating commercially at the beginning of 1962; a final figure for the end of 1962 will not be available for some time because notification of closures may be delayed for a while after the event, but it is estimated that the final figure for end-1962 may be about 2,415, giving a total of net closures (i.e. allowing for cinemas newly opened, or reopened) of around 300 during 1962, compared with about 330 in 1961 and nearly 400 in 1960.

The rate of closures of cinemas in 1962 as compared with 1961 was thus proportionately much the same as the decline in admissions, implying little change in the average capacity filled. However, with the rise in prices the average level of gross takings per cinema operating in 1962 is estimated to have been some 7 per cent. above the comparable level in 1961; there would also have been a similar rise in average net takings by exhibitors, after excluding levy.

Following the detailed inquiry for 1961, an investigation was made, in respect of the year 1960 and 1961, into the experience of those cinemas that stayed open throughout the period. For 2,535 cinemas (excluding news theatres) which were operating throughout both years, the number of admissions in 1961 was 416 million (compared with 462 million to all cinemas other than news theatres, including those closing or opening during the year), which was 4 per cent. lower than the 1960 admissions of 434 million for the same cinemas; gross takings were virtually unchanged at £55·5 million.

It is however impossible to make any firm deduction from these figures about the relative effects of declining numbers of cinemas (i.e. a restriction on availability of cinemas to the public) and a declining cinema-going public (i.e. a decline in demand for films) on actual admissions to cinemas. There can be little doubt that the total of admissions in 1961 to the 2,535 cinemas in question was somewhat greater than it would have been if the complete total of cinemas in operation had been the same in 1961 as in 1960. To some extent the decline in admissions to cinemas continuously in operation was modified by the transfer of some audiences from cinemas which closed during the period.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

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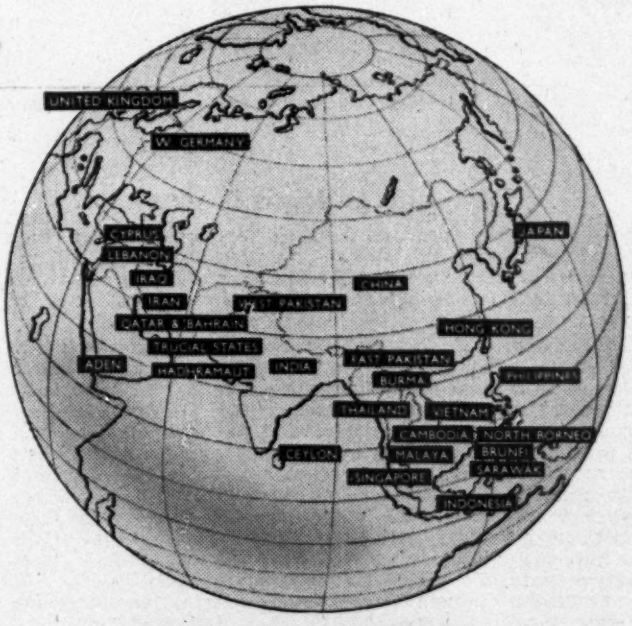

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EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of the Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Items must have 'editorial' merit, and advertising copy is not suitable. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474-Telex 55119).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").

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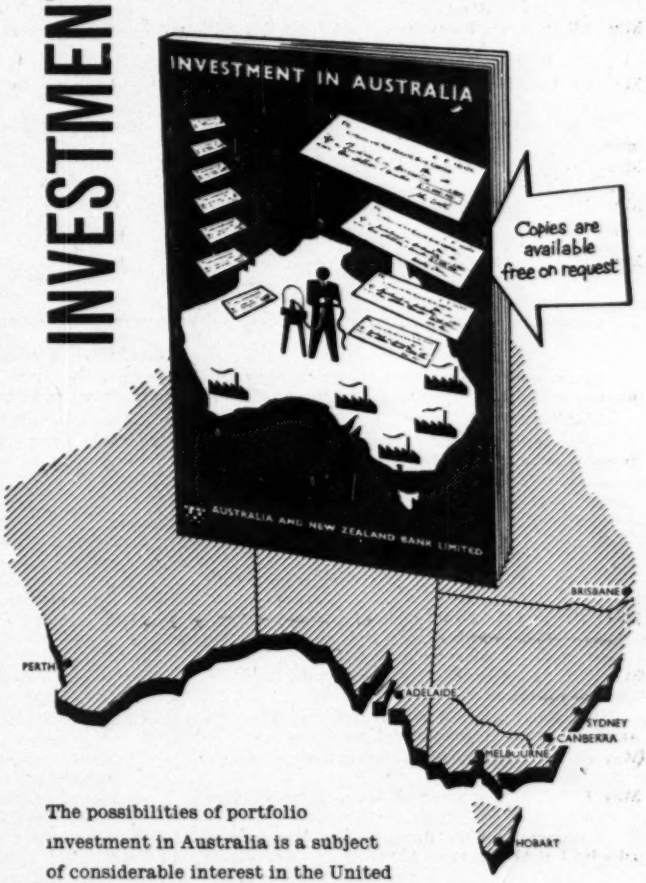
NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA



The possibilities of portfolio investment in Australia is a subject of considerable interest in the United Kingdom. To provide authoritative information A.N.Z. Bank has published a 68-page booklet "Investment in Australia" which deals in some detail with such matters as . . .

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Mar. 5	Hand tools, plant, textiles and miscellaneous stores.	Northern Command, Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. 20898).
Mar. 7-8	Machine tools, watches and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Mar. 14	Electrical and engineering equipment, plant and miscellaneous stores including:	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop.	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).
	Engineering stores; plant; 27½ kVA. generator sets; charging sets; air compressors; reception sets; petrol and diesel engines; industrial trucks; binoculars; watches; electric cable; wireless, telephone and generator set spares, etc.		
Mar. 21	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Mar. 26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester*, 8.)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 8373).
Mar. 29	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth. (*Sale at Kinterbury House.*)	Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 69292).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

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Single spindle automatic; borer; two-spindle deep hole drills; cavity grinders; capstan, centre and multi-tool lathes; milling machines; thread miller; presses; twist drill sharpening machines; marking, riveting machines; tube boring machine, etc.

Locations: W.D. Storage Depot, Saltney Ferry, Cheshire, and R.N. Weapon Equipment Depot, Openshaw, Manchester.

Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by March 21, 1963. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only.

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 27	Huts and buildings, one Hinaidi hangar, timber, Seco and Nissen huts, miscellaneous items.	Royal Air Force Station, Wilmslow, Cheshire	Frank R. Marshall & Co., 35 Princess Street, Knutsford, Cheshire. (Tel. Knutsford 2561).
Mar. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).
	The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.		
May 1	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331)
May 9	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

TENDER SALES

Tenders are invited for the purchase of a Stevenson & Hawthorne locomotive powered by a Fowler diesel engine.

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Applications for tenders should be made within seven days of the date of the notices to Air Ministry, C.19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1963	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 5	Office and miscellaneous furnishings and domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

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ENGLAND

Industrial Estate	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Office Space (sq. ft.)	Clear Height
Bede, Jarrow (six miles east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	(1) 49,187 (2) 23,486	8,537 3,017	12′ 6″ to 15′ 0″ 11′ 3″ to 16′ 6″
Skelton, Cleveland (11 miles east of Middlesbrough)	15,616	3,680	12′ 0″ to 14′ 6″

The undermentioned factory, which is being built in advance of requirements, is expected to be ready by August 1963.

Location	*Total Area* (sq. ft.)	*Office Space* (sq. ft.)	*Clear Height*
Crook, Co. Durham	16,425	1,425	14′ 6″ to 23′ 6″

Building plans of six further 'advance factories' (14,000 to 50,000 sq. ft.), to be started shortly at Aycliffe, Blaydon, Cramlington, Chester-le-Street, Hartlepools and Sunderland, are also available for inspection. Rents are assessed at current market value and at present range from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per square foot. Inquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, Team Valley, Gateshead-on-Tyne, 11, Co. Durham.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Location	Total Area sq. ft.	Height to Truss	Distance	
			From Belfast Docks miles	From Airport miles
Dunmurry Factory Estate (Near Belfast)				
***Dunmurry No. 2**	18,329	12′ 0″	6	10
***8**	19,450	12′ 0″	6	10
***5**	30,000	13′ 6″	6	10
***3/4**	50,000	16′ 0″	6	10
Dundonald, Belfast	70,000	17′ 0″	6	17
***Armagh**	18,000	13′ 6″	37	30
Ballymena	30,000	12′ 6″	28	19
Ballymoney	18,000	13′ 6″	47	35
***Coleraine**	18,000	12′ 6″	55	43
***Downpatrick**	19,000	12′ 6″	22	33
***Portadown**	52,600	14′ 0″	27	19

* Available now.

Rents in Northern Ireland are based on current market values, which at present range from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per square foot. Inquiries should be addressed to the Ministry of Commerce, Chichester House, Belfast, 1 (Belfast 28271) or to the Ulster Office, Northern Ireland Government, 13 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 0651).

SCOTLAND

Estate		Area (sq. ft.)	Height to Truss	Distance from Glasgow (miles)	
Carfin		26,500	13′ 0″	12	
Dundee	*(1)	129,651	12′ 0″	83	
	(2)	31,530	14′ 0″	83	North light roof
Hillington	*(1)	10,432	12′ 0″	4	
	*(2)	10,920	Various	4	
	*(3)	21,243	12′ 0″	4	
	*(4)	34,492	12′ 0″	4	
	*(5)	2,995	12′ 0″	4	
	(6)	19,000	12′ 0″ and 18′ 0″	4	
	(7)	130,944	22′ 0″	4	Crane rails Rail-served North light roof
Newhouse		35,315	12′ 0″ to 17′ 9″	14	Crane rails
Port Glasgow		10,605	12′ 0″	17	
Queenslie	*(1)	5,202	12′ 0″	4	North light roof
	(2)	5,735	12′ 0″	4	North light roof
Thornliebank	(1)	5,275	12′ 0″	5	
	*(2)	32,858	12′ 0″ and 18′ 6″	5	Crane rails
	(3)	5,419	12′ 0″	5	

* Available now.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

The Patent Office Library

'These books form the nucleus of what may one day be the most valuable industrial library in the kingdom.' (Charles Dickens, A room near Chancery Lane, *Household words*, February 21, 1857.)

Yes. Dickens was writing about the Patent Office Library at 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. and he would have been delighted to know that just over a hundred years later 92,000 visitors came in one year to consult the 380,000 volumes of technical and scientific literatures, including 8,000 current periodicals and the world-wide collecton of 10,000,000 patent specifications. The Library is open without formality to the public from 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday-Friday, and from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament.

Thursday February 21

Canadian and Australian Trade

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what negotiations he had had with the Canadian Government for the reduction of tariffs against British exports which amounted to 40 per cent. in some cases; since over the last 12 years Canada had sold goods worth £1,700 million more to Great Britain than she had bought from Great Britain, what new steps he proposed to take to get British exports a larger share of the Canadian market; and if he would make a statement. In reply, the President said: 'We are always in touch with the Canadian Government about problems affecting our trade. I am glad to learn that the Canadian Government have just announced the relaxation or removal of a number of tariff surcharges. This measure will benefit our trade, and I hope that it will be followed soon by the removal of those which remain.'

In a further question the President was asked if, in view of the fact that Great Britain now bought less than 20 per cent. of Australian exports as compared with 40 per cent. a few years ago, and British exports to Australia had also declined, he would consult the Australian Government on methods of restoring this trade. In reply he said the Government were in constant touch with the Australian Government on trade matters, and expected to discuss with them in the course of this year the revision of the 1957 Agreement, negotiations about which were due to take place in 1961 but were postponed.

Restrictive Trade Practices Act

Asked if he would take steps to amend section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act in order to prevent the enforcement of minimum retail prices, the President said he had not yet completed his study.

Government-owned Factories for Rental (*Continued*)

The undernoted buildings on Donibristle Estate in Fife are being adapted for industrial use. Gas is not available at present.

		Area (sq. ft.)	Height to Truss	Distance from Glasgow (miles)	
Donibristle	(1)	64,139	12′ 0″ and 21′ 9″	43	Crane rails
	(2)	26,865	12′ 0″ and 18′ 0″	43	Flat roof
	(3)	11,808	12′ 0″	43	North light roof
	(4)	8,700	12′ 0″	43	
	(5)	9,412	Various	43	Flat roof plating shop
	(6)	3,420	9′ 6″	43	
	(7)	11,518	—	43	Two-storied office block
	(8)	4,800	30′ 0″	43	
Advance Factories under construction:					
(a) on Industrial Estates:					
Newhouse		50,000	14′ 0″	14	
Queenslie		50,000	14′ 0″	4	
Vale of Leven		50,000	14′ 0″	16	
(b) on individual sites:					
Blackwood		20,000	14′ 0″	23	
Cumnock		15,000	12′ 0″	36	
Cowdenbeath		21,140	12′ 0″	45	
Sanquhar		15,000	12′ 0″	48	
Shotts	(1)	28,150	14′ 0″	26	
	(2)	23,055	14′ 0″	26	
Stranraer		10,000	Not decided	84	
Whitburn		50,000	Not decided	22	

Rents of the above factories, which are assessed by the District Valuer at current market value, range from 2s. 0d. to 3s. 9d. per sq. ft. Inquiries should be addressed to the General Manager, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland, 3 Woodside Place, Glasgow, C.3.

Revision of the List of Development Districts

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, announced on February 26, that he was adding to the list of development districts Bideford, Widnes and Tees-side; and that he had also decided to resume acceptance of applications for assistance under the Local Employment Act for projects in Aspatria and in the Workington Group of Employment Exchange areas, where unemployment has persisted at a higher rate than was expected when these places were removed from the active list of development districts.

Note: Development districts cover Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange areas and the Workington Group and Tees-side include a number of places not specifically mentioned above. Thus:

The Workington Group comprises Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington;

Tees-side comprises Haverton Hill (Billingham)
Middlesbrough
Redcar
South Bank
Stockton and Thornaby

The Board of Trade have not accepted applications for assistance for projects in Aspatria or in the Workington Group since December 14, 1961.

Parliamentary Questions (*Continued*)

Monday February 25

Trade with EFTA

The President was asked to state the value of imports of manufactures from each of the six other members of the European Free Trade Association and the value of exports of manufactures to them in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, and provided the following information:

United Kingdom Imports of Manufactures (1)

From:	1959	1960	1961	(£'000's) 1962
Sweden	41,735	56,306	62,781	68,830
Norway (incl. Spitzbergen)	29,400	40,791	40,244	35,059
Denmark (incl. Greenland)	7,454	10,593	11,539	13,354
Switzerland (incl. Liechtenstein)	38,273	43,437	45,800	49,942
Portugal (incl. Azores and Madeira)	6,442	7,909	8,433	8,229
Austria	7,647	9,200	11,792	12,046

United Kingdom Exports of Manufactures (1)

To:				
Sweden	84,858	97,961	111,731	119,855
Norway (incl. Spitzbergen)	42,764	51,476	65,817	64,454
Denmark (incl. Greenland)	58,700	57,983	65,261	76,944
Switzerland (incl. Liechtenstein)	44,150	38,609	45,777	55,353
Portugal (incl. Azores and Madeira)	19,123	20,413	32,587	26,874
Austria	13,168	17,894	18,243	21,166

(1) Class 'D' of the 1962 Trade and Navigation Accounts.

Lord President's Tour of North-east

Answers to a number of questions about the recent visit of Lord Hailsham, Lord President of the Council to the North-east, are given in *Hansard*, columns 875-882.

Mr. Denzil Freeth, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry for Science, said that Lord Hailsham had put certain conclusions to his colleagues 'and in due course, as his investigations proceed, will put further conclusions to them. Any action which the Government may then take, whether now or later, will be announced by the Ministers concerned.'

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	This issue	June 7
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	May 3
Outside Europe	Jan. 4	April 5

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

• indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 1 and January 4 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: THE ROYAL SMITHFIELD SHOW – December 2-6, 1963. At Earls Court.
• Apply, The Smithfield Show Joint Committee, Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6611.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW – December 4-6, 1963. At Olympia.
• Apply, "Poultry World" Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 3333.)

LONDON: NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CAGE BIRDS – December 5-7, 1963. At Olympia.
• Apply, "Cage and Aviary Birds" Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

CHICAGO: NATIONAL SPORTING GOODS SHOW – February 2-6, 1964. At McCormick Place and Palmer House.
• Apply, National Sporting Goods Association, 23 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois.

Mr. Alan Green Opens IMBEX '63

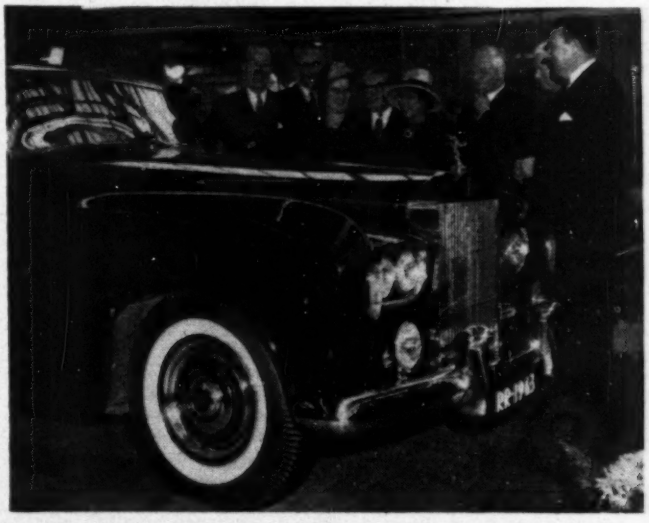
OPENING THE International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition – IMBEX '63 – at Earls Court, London, on February 25, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that where exports were concerned he made a practice of never being satisfied. 'Satisfaction is a bed-fellow of complacency, and that is a mood which, as a trading nation, we simply cannot afford. In my work at the Board of Trade I have made a point of meeting many of you personally in order to learn something of your problems. Many of you are keen and successful exporters and others are just pushing out into overseas markets, and I know that your trade associations have done excellent and untiring work in organizing Trade Missions abroad. I know from my own experience that exporting is very hard work, and I fully appreciate the great efforts you are making. I am sure most of you realize the full implications of international trade.'

The Minister said he was certain that Britain produced some of the finest ready-made clothing in the world, but we should also recognize that other countries with thriving industries had something to offer us. It was, therefore, vitally important that every industry strived with all means in its power to expand international trade with the same examples of enterprise as had been demonstrated. He hoped the Fair would be established as a regular feature and that it would provide a showground for the best in men's and boys' clothing as wel as offering a meeting place for the exchange of ideas between representatives of clothing industries of many countries.

The exhibition, which closes on March 1, displayed exhibits from 15 countries, and provided a cross-section of new styles, ideas and trends.

The exhibition, which was staged by Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibitions Limited, and organized by Trade Fairs and Promotions Limited, was sponsored by The Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, The Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and The Tie Manufacturers' Association.

British Impact at Dutch Motor Show



Seen on the Rolls-Royce stand. Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade (extreme left), Mrs. Green, Mrs. Midgley, Mr. E. A. Midgley, Commercial Counsellor, The Hague, and Mr. W. Smit, (handkerchief in breast pocket) vice-president of the R.A.I. and vice-president of Leyland-Holland.

VISITING THE AMSTERDAM Motor Show, which ended on February 17 following a ten days' showing, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, was told by representatives of the British motor industry that British cars were making a special impact in the show, as a result of which they anticipated good business. At the show there was also an effective display of British caravans and accessories.

Nearly half the models displayed were British – there were 21 different British models out of the 54 shown. A record attendance of more than 371,000, an increase of 40,000 on last year, reflected the growing interest of the Dutch public in motor cars. There is plenty of room for an increase in the motor car population of the Netherlands where there is one car for 17 persons, as compared with one for eight in Britain.

The Minister of State, who was accompanied by Mrs. Green, Sir Andrew Noble, H.M. Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Lady Noble, visited the show and were received by the Vice-President and officials of the Dutch Cycle and Motor Manufacturers' Association, which organizes the show.

Britain's Trade Prospects Set Fair at Frankfurt and Offenbach

THE International Frankfurt Spring Fair opened on Sunday, February 17 until February 21. Thirty of these fairs, which are held every spring and autumn, have taken place since the post-war reconstruction of the Frankfurt fairs and exhibitions organization in 1948. This fair is in effect probably the biggest display of consumer goods in the world. Both the range of goods on display, presenting the products of more than 3,000 domestic and foreign exhibiting firms, and the surface covered by 14 halls and eight pavilions amounting to 133,500 square metres of exhibition space made this year's fair, according to its organizers, 'the most significant event of its kind in Frankfurt since 1948.' It was for Britain. Among exhibitors from 24 countries (10 nations being represented by collective exhibitors) Britain with 60 exhibitors was the strongest foreign exhibiting nation.

Britain was showing a vast range of consumer goods, so big, and one is glad to say, impressive, that it is not practicable in the scope of this article to describe every industry. It could be said that in spite of the breakdown of the Brussels negotiations there appeared to be a feeling of optimism for which there was some foundation: one exhibitor reported that a Belgian buyer, having placed an order for £1,000 worth of curtaining, returned after a few hours to say that he could not find anything comparable in the rest of the fair, and promptly doubled his order.

When the British Carpets Export Promotion Council first decided five years ago to exhibit at this fair, the annual value of their exports to West Germany was some £50,000. Today the industry is selling carpets in West Germany to the annual value of over one million pounds.

At this year's fair the British piano industry elected to follow this splendid example and 13 British piano makers representing 70 per cent. of the industry brought over a number of pianos, concentrating mainly on small uprights and baby grands. These are not made in West Germany.

Each of these organizations was helped by the Board of Trade's Exporting Publicity and Fairs Branch. The carpet industry have expressed their thanks in the best way possible by raising their export figure twentyfold, and as early as the second day of the fair, the piano men too were already reporting encouraging orders.

Sydney Zender Ltd., of London, who currently export 80 per cent. of their production, were showing among other instruments, their six-octave piano. They had collected seven new accounts within three hours of the fair opening. Kemble and Co., and Brasted Brothers, both of London, reported optimistically on the sale of their own pianos. Kemble's display included two baby grands and Brasted's their Mini pianos. Orders had come not only from West Germany but from Portugal, Sweden and other countries.

As with the carpet makers, with their Axminster flowered carpets, the piano makers with small pianos, ideal for the growing number of flat dwellers, have found a virtually untapped vein of buyers, and not only in West Germany.

Yet another inspiring example of the rewards of this kind of export enterprise is the growing success of Greetings Ltd., of London who, for the second year running, are showing greetings cards which they find they can retail in West Germany at a third below the local price. They observed that the market for cards, other than those for birthdays or Christmas, had barely been scratched in West Germany or France and are confident that in five years time, the potential could exceed the entire UK market as there is a growing tendency in both these countries to emulate the increasing number of occasions upon which first the Americans and now the British feel impelled to put their thoughts in the nearest letter box in the shape of fragrant phrases wreathed in flowers. Curiously enough, it is again the British flower motifs which attract the Germans to the extent that these cards are now known as 'blumenkarten' (flower cards).

None of the foregoing pioneers seemed unduly alarmed at the thought of the existing Common Market duties on their products rising from over 18 per cent. to 23 per cent. in July next.

As with the other British exhibitors here they laid emphasis on the true internationalness of the fair in that there were as many if not more buyers from countries other than West Germany. The manner in which buyers flock to Frankfurt was all too evident from the chronic shortage of hotel rooms (there are plans to put next year's overflow on houseboats and river steamers on the river Main) and the fact that one had to battle for half an hour to get a taxi.

Mr. E. Melville, (right), H.M. Minister (Economic), at the British Embassy, Bonn, visiting the stand of a British piano manufacturer in the hall containing part of the Board of Trade sponsored group exhibit at the Frankfurt International Spring Fair.

Lep Transport Ltd., the official agents in Britain for the Frankfurt Fair (they acted for all but 12 of the British contingent, sending the goods and bringing them back) report that the last five years has shown a steady increase in British interest in the Frankfurt fair with this year a sharp increase of about a third over the previous occasion.

Running simultaneously with the British displays at Frankfurt was a combined British display at the International Leather Goods Trade Fair, held at Offenbach, (from February 16-21). At the Offenbach Fair, the stands covered an area of 8,467 square metres. There were 455 exhibitors, including 77 foreign firms as follows: England 22, Franch 21, Austria 17, Italy 11, Netherlands 2, Spain 2, Belgium 1, Switzerland 1. The combined British display had been organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, 17 of whose members took part in the display.

Most of the stands were grouped together along one aisle in a new hall, the others being set among the displays from Italy, France, West Germany itself, Austria and the several other countries showing.

The main group of British exhibitors reported on the fourth day of the fair that while they had had a number of inquiries from buyers other than from West Germany, they were somewhat puzzled that hardly any German buyers had come in so that they were unable to get an idea of how their prices compared with retail prices in West German stores. However, they seemed to have had sufficient orders placed by other countries to convince them that the effort had been worthwhile and were looking forward to doing more business at the next fair in August this year.

Possibly because the three or four British exhibitors outside the main group had their stands well in among the international groups in the older halls with which buyers were presumably more familiar, each of them was doing good, even excellent, business. They were each enthusiastic about future prospects and not unduly concerned about the threat of increased EEC tariffs due to be imposed on British goods in July.

Their optimism is easy to understand. One of them had got hold of a German mail order catalogue which gave a comprehensive range of local prices for leather and plastic handbags. One competitive line of their handbags undersold the West German product by more than 50 per cent.; another line showed a 25 per cent. price advantage. This particular firm was justifiably jubilant. Each of these individual British booths had had a steady stream of inquiries

Praise for Board of Trade by British Firms at Cologne Fair

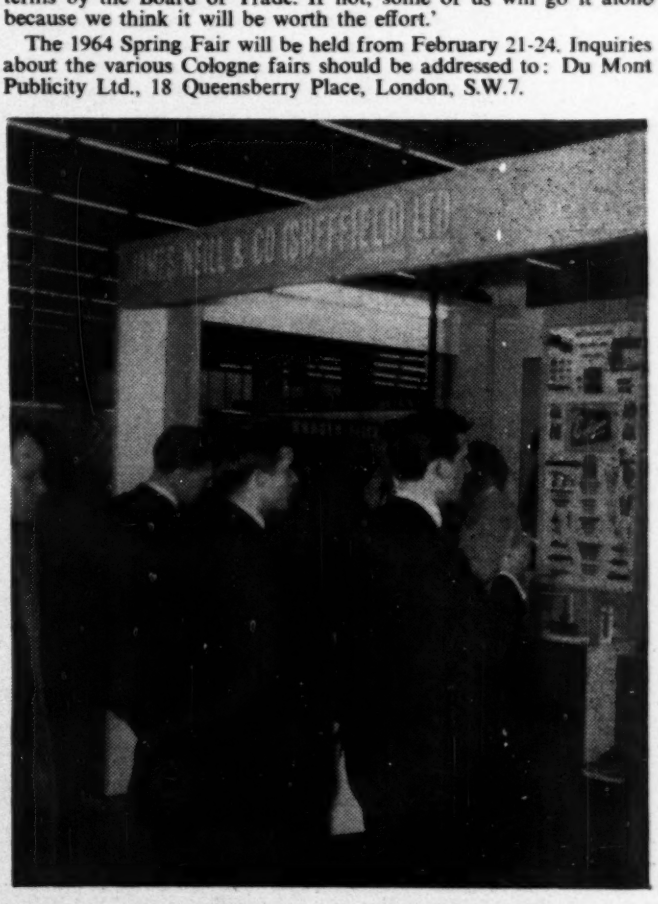
UNDAUNTED BY unusually adverse weather conditions, 55,700 buyers made their way – according to the Fair authorities – to the Cologne Hardware Fair which took place this year from February 15-18. Of these, 8,140 are reported to have come from 52 foreign countries. Despite the artic conditions, these figures were almost identical with those for the 1962 spring fair. On the other hand, the number of exhibitors had increased from 1,674 last year to 1,844 this year, and 476 of them came from 18 countries. This year's range of goods was the largest ever offered by 23 branches of the ironmongery and hardware trades, and it would be well-nigh impossible to find elsewhere a wider variety of household domestic appliances in one place at one and the same time. The history of the fair is one of steady growth in international stature, range of products, and business transacted.

This year's event was rendered more noteworthy by the fact that 82 British exhibitors took stands, compared with 49 in 1962, and provided the second largest contingent of foreign exhibitors. Of the British exhibitors 38 came to Cologne under the wing of the Board of Trade. They were members of the British 'Do-it-Yourself' Trade Export Group, the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers, the Federation of British Horticultural Exports Ltd., and the Hardware Manufacturers' Association. The design of the eight stands occupied found much favour with the fair authorities and exhibitors alike, the credit for which goes to the Central Office of Information. The British Embassy at Bonn took its customary share of the organization of British participation at the German end. This included an Information Stand manned by members of the Commercial Department of the Embassy.

British products covering householders' requirements of pots and pans, plastic ware, electric heating, cooking and washing equipment, hand tools, gadgets for the handyman, lawnmowers and garden equipment, were prominently displayed in eight of the twelve halls which housed a huge assortment of goods. It was a warming experience in more senses than one to tour these halls and see so much evidence of a concerted and determined effort to secure a place for British products in the German and other foreign markets. Tariffs and turnover tax continued to hamper some of our exhibitors in a number of ranges. Nevertheless, there were more than a few lines, as time will show, in which we were highly competitive, and one detected a note of confidence and optimism among the exhibitors despite the recent turn of events.

With one or two unavoidable exceptions, all the exhibitors on the Board of Trade collective stands were interviewed on more than one occasion during the four days of the fair. Embodying the various conversations in one paragraph, their general trend was to the following effect: 'We were astounded by the size, the scope and the truly international nature of the fair. Our stands were well-designed, well-sited and really showed the flag. The Board of Trade has given us a unique opportunity to study and explore the possibilities of this particular market. In addition it has enabled us to make valuable contacts with foreign buyers and manufacturers. The experience we have gained will stand us in good stead. In many cases the tariffs are a stumbling block, and our price structures will need very careful revision, but there are a considerable number of opportunities open to us. If we seize them, we can compete in price and quality with Germany and other Common Market countries. Large orders were neither expected nor taken. Trial or sample orders ranged between £50 and £1,000. What we also got was an encouraging show of interest, requests for samples and prices, and a surprising volume of inquiries, some of which will undoubtedly show results. If a tithe of the inquiries received by individual firms mature, it will mean big business. If only 1 per cent. come to fruition our visit will have been worthwhile. We came to make contacts, to seek agents, and in this we have been largely successful. In the nature of things some of us received more attention than others, none of us feels that his time has been wasted. On the contrary we shall try again in 1964 if we are again offered joint venture terms by the Board of Trade. If not, some of us will go it alone because we think it will be worth the effort.'

The 1964 Spring Fair will be held from February 21-24. Inquiries about the various Cologne fairs should be addressed to: Du Mont Publicity Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7.



Visitors at one of the British stands at the Cologne Hardware Fair.

Frankfurt and Offenbach Fairs (*Continued*)

and felt confident two days before the fair closed that they would probably more than cover their expenses.

All the British exhibitors remarked upon the wide variety of buyers who come to this fair not only from all over Western Europe, especially Scandinavia, but also from North America and Mexico.

One certainly gained a firm impression, as at Frankfurt, that these fairs, lying as they do in the middle of Western Europe, and having been established for many years attracts thousands of buyers. This was borne out by the fact that the fair reception centre at the main station stayed open all night to try to find them accommodation, even as far as 10-15 miles out of the city.

The collapse of the Common Market negotiations underlines the need for increasing trade with Europe, and it is significant that the piano industry, showing for the first time, reported not only excellent business now but were looking forward to showing again as the indications were that they might well emulate the success of the carpet industry.

The same trends were evident at the Leather Trades Fair. More than one British exhibitor pointed out that in West Germany, in France, and in other European countries too, there is a wide gap between their expensive consumer goods and the cheap ones. Because of this, British manufacturers who have had years of experience in producing good quality *medium*-priced goods, should be able to find a market in all sorts of goods between these two extremes.

The established appeal of the British carpets followed by the current success, on first showing, of our small pianos and leather goods, not to mention the other musical instruments, and the gifts and fancy goods, shows that other British products stand a good chance in the European market.

European Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

1963 — General

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR – March 3-12.
* Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3111.)

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR – March 10-17.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR – March 11-19.
* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

SAARBRUCKEN: INTERNATIONAL SAAR FAIR – March 30-April 8.
* Apply, Messeleitung-Saarlandischer Gestaltungs-Kreis G.m.b.H., Am Schanzenberg, Saarbrucken.

LYONS: 45TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – March 31-April 8.
* Apply, Robert Brandon & Partners Ltd., 10 Clifford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0511.)

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR – April 12-21.
* Apply, Fairs & Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153.)

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – April 12-25.
* Apply, Dr. V. Schiazzano, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

BASLE: 47TH SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR – April 20-30.
* Apply, The Swiss Embassy, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

GRAZ: INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF BREEDING STOCK (SPRING FAIR) – April 27-May 5.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

LILLE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – April 27-May 12.
* Apply, Weigel, Leygonie & Co. Ltd., 31/32 King Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 4825/9.)

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR – April 28-May 7.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

BRUSSELS: 36TH INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES FAIR – April 30-May 12.
* Apply, Belgian Railways, Belgium House, 167 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 1491.)

VALENCIA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – May 1-20.
* Apply, Feria Muestrario Internacional de Valencia, Llano del Real 2, Valencia.

DUBLIN: SPRING SHOW AND INDUSTRIES FAIR – May 7-11.
* Apply, Royal Dublin Society, Balls Bridge, Dublin.

GOTHENBURG: SWEDISH TRADE FAIR – May 10-19.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

BUDAPEST: INDUSTRIAL FAIR – May 17-27.
* Apply, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce Rosenberg. h.p.u. 17, Budapest V.

LUXEMBOURG: 15TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – May 23-June 2.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Luxembourg, Halls d'Exposition, Luxembourg/Linpertsberg.

PARIS: 52ND INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – May 22-June 3.
* Apply, French Chamber of Commerce, 74 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 2744.)

LIEGE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR (MINING AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY) – May 25-June 9.
* Apply, Mr. R. C. Liebman, 178 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5889.)

PALERMO: 18TH MEDITERRANEAN FAIR – May 25-June 9.
* Apply, Fiera del Mediterraneo, Piazza Generale Cascino, Palermo.

PADUA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR AND PACKAGING SALON – May 29-June 13.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

HELSINGBORG: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (EXPO-ORESUND) – May 31-June 9.
* Apply, Continental Express Limited, Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 3243.)

BARCELONA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – June 1-20.
* Apply, Spanish Tourist Service, 93 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 5853.)

POZNAN: 32ND INTERNATIONAL FAIR – June 9-23.
* Apply, Official Forwarding Agents, P.S.A. Transport Ltd., 70 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel:: Avenue 2424.)

LISBON: 4TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 9-23.
* Apply, Casa de Portugal, State Information and Tourist Office, 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2455.)

BORDEAUX: 43RD INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 15-27.
* Apply, Administration de la Foire Int. Bordeaux, 12 Place de la Bourse, Bordeaux.

TRIESTE: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – June 21-July 5.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

NAXXAR: 7TH MALTA TRADE FAIR – July 1-15.
* Apply, Malta Trade Fair Corporation, Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta.

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR – August 25-29.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

STOCKHOLM: 21ST ST. ERIK'S FAIR (CONSUMER GOODS) – August 28-September 8.
* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

SALONIKA: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 1-22.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Thessaloniki, Thessalonika.

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR – September 1-8.
* Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3111.)

ZURICH: BRITISH INDUSTRIAL FAIR AND BRITISH FORTNIGHT – September 2-14.
Apply, British Oversea Fairs Ltd., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 6711.)

STRASBOURG: 38TH EUROPEAN FAIR – September 5-16.
* Apply, Foire de Strasbourg, 9 rue Brulee, Strasbourg.

LAUSANNE: 44TH NATIONAL FAIR (COMPTOIR SUISSE) – September 7-22.
* Apply, Swiss Embassy, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR – September 7-22.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN TRADE FAIR – September 8-15.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR – September 9-17.
* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

BARI: 27TH INTERNATIONAL LEVANT FAIR – September 10-23.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

BOLZANO: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – September 13-23.
* Apply, Fiera di Bolzano, Via Roma 18, C.P. 297, Bolzano.

MARSEILLES: 39TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR – September 19-30.
* Apply, Butlers Advertising Service, Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4224/5.)

INNSBRUCK: 31ST EXPORT AND SAMPLES FAIR – September 21-29.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

GRAZ: INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF BREEDING STOCK (AUTUMN FAIR) – September 28-October 6.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

STOCKHOLM: TECHNICAL FAIR – September 27-October 3.
* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

METZ: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – October 2-13.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Metz, 1, Avenue de l'Amphitheatre, Metz.

ZARAGOZA: NATIONAL FAIR – October 2-20.
* Apply, Director General, Num 18 Pral, Don Jaime 1, Zaragoza.

BERLIN: GERMAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION – October 12-27.
* Apply, Berlin Ausstellungen, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Hammarskjold platz 1-7.

European Fairs (*Continued*)

1963 — Specialized

Aeronautical

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION – June 7-16.
† Apply, Union Syndicale des Industries Aeronautiques et Spatiales, 6, rue Galilee, Paris (16e).

GENOA: 1ST INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL SALON – September 7-15.
Apply, Admiral A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, Loseberry Enterprises Ltd., Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey. (Tel.: Esher 2882.)

Agricultural, Fishing

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION – March 5-10.
* Apply, Salon International de la Machine Agricole, 95 rue Saint Lazare, Paris 9.

VERONA: 65TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL FARMING FAIR – March 10-19.
* Apply, Fiera di Verona, Piazza Bra, Verona.

NOVI SAD: 30TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR – May 12-19.
* Apply, Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11, Novi Sad.

ODENSE: INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FAIR – May 17-26.
Apply, Landbrugsmaskin-Branchens Faellesraad, Centrumgarden 240, Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen, V.

JONKOPING: EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR (ELMIA 63) – June 6-16.
* Apply, Agronom Ingemor Stenqvist, ELMIA, Jonkoping, Sweden.

ANCONA: 23RD INTERNATIONAL FAIR (FISHING AND NAUTICAL SPORTS) – June 22-July 7.
* Apply, Ancona Chamber of Commerce, Fiera di Ancona, Ancona.

HANOVER: 17TH WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION – August 14-21.
Apply, 17th World Veterinary Congress 1963, Hans-Böckler-Allee 16, Hanover.

Atomic Energy

ROME: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF NUCLEAR, ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION, RADIO AND CINEMATOGRAPHY – June 15-30.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

Building and Public Works

PARIS: 4TH INTERNATIONAL BUILDING EXHIBITION (BATIMAT) – April 18-28.
† Apply, International Building Exhibition (Expomat), 1 Avenue Niel, Paris 17.

MADRID: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CONSTRUCTION – October 8-November 8.
* Exposicion Int. de la Construction, Edifico Bellas Artes, Alcala 42, Planta 5, Madrid.

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION OF SANITARY AND HEATING TECHNIQUES – October 19-27.
Apply, Zentralverband des Installateur-Klempner Kupferschmiede- und Zentralheizungs Bauer-Handwerks, Mechenheimer Allee 67, Bonn.

Capital Goods, Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR – March 8-17.
Apply, Universal Fair and Exhibition Service Ltd., Blaagaardsgade 17, Copenhagen.

MUNICH: GERMAN BUILDING MACHINES EXHIBITION (BAUMA) – March 16-24.
* Apply, The Building Exhibition, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

OSLO: SHIP MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION "DECK AND DOCK" – March 26-April 9.
Apply, I/S Skipsutstyr 1963, Drammensveien 154, Skøyen, Oslo.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION – May 14-23.
† Apply, Salon de la Manutention, 40 rue du Colisee, Paris 8.

BELGRADE: 6TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF TECHNICS AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS – May 24-June 2.
* Apply, Beogradski Sajam, Bulevar Vojode Misica 14, Belgrade.

FRANKFURT: 6TH INTERNATIONAL WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION (INTER-OIL) – June 19-26.
Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

BRNO: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 8-22.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

TURIN: INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – September 19-30.
* Apply, Dr. G. Boella, Fiat England Ltd., Water Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel.: Perivale 5651.)

HANOVER: 4TH EUROPEAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION – September 22-October 1.
Apply, Trex British Textile Machinery Organisation, Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Deansgate 6909.)

MILAN: EUROPEAN MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION – October 4-13.
Apply, Machine Tool Trades Association, 25-28 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Victoria 7542.)

STOCKHOLM: HEATING, VENTILATING AND PLUMBING EXHIBITION (V.V.S. MÄSSAN) – November 8-17.
Apply, V.V.S.—Mässan, The Faire Office, Sturegatan 8, Stockham Ö, Sweden.

Chemicals

BERLIN: 68TH GERMAN SOAP FAIR – September 21-24.
† Apply, Berlin Austellungen, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Hammarskjold Platz 1-7.

BELGRADE: INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL FAIR – September 27-October 5.
Apply, Beogradski Sajam, Beograd Bulevar Vojvode Misica 14, Post Fah 408, Belgrade.

OSLO: INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION – November 5-12.
Apply, Studieselskapet For Norsk Industri, Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo.

Electrical, Radio, Television, Electronics, Tele-Communications

GENOA: 1ST INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS – May 25-June 9.
Apply, Admiral A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, Loseberry Enterprises Ltd., Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey. (Tel.: Esher 2882.)

LIEGE: 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION ON MEDICAL ELECTRONICS – July 22-25.
Apply, Mme. H. Favier, Société D'Organisation de Congrès Francais et Internationaux, 1 Rue Chamez, Paris 16.

BASLE: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS (INEL 63) – September 2-7.
Apply, Exhibition Management, Swiss Industries Fair, Basle 21.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION SHOW – September 5-15.
Apply, Society for the Diffusion of Arts Science (S.D.S.A.), 23 rue du Lubeck, Paris, 16.

AMSTERDAM: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (FIRATO) – September 13-22.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House, 307/308 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel and Catering

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT AND TOURISM EXHIBITION AND CONFECTIONERY SHOW (IGAFA) – April 19-28.
† Apply, Verein Ausstellungspark, Munich e.v., Theresienhohe 14, Munich, 12.

PARMA: 18TH INTERNATIONAL PRESERVED FOOD AND PACKAGING EXHIBITION – September 20-30.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

COLOGNE: 7TH ANUGA (FINE FOODS AND PROVISIONS) EXHIBITION – September 21-29.
† Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

MONTPELLIER: INTERNATIONAL VITICULTURAL AND WINE FAIR – October 10-21.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin, 11 bis rue de la Loge, Montpellier.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY EXHIBITION – October 10-21.
* Apply, M. Willard, 13 rue de Liège, Paris, 9.

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HOME (ARTS MENAGERS) EXHIBITION – October 12-27.
* Apply, Societe Co-operative des Industriels et Commercants en Materiel et Produits pour l'Alimentation, 8-10 Place de Brouckere, Brussels.

DIJON: INTERNATIONAL GASTRONOMICAL FAIR – October 30-November 11.
* Apply, Administration de la Foire Gastronomique, Palais des Expositions, Bvd. de Champagne, Dijon.

Furniture, Home, Household

PARIS: DOMESTIC ARTS EXHIBITION – February 25-March 17.
* Apply, Salon des Arts Menagers, Grand Palais (Porte H) Avenue, Alexandre 111, Paris 8e.

COLOGNE: INTERZUM (INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SUPPLIERS FOR FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY AND WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES) – June 26-30.
† Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

(*Continued on next page*)

European Fairs (*Continued*)

COLOGNE: HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE FAIR – September 5-8.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

GOTHENBURG: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 'DAGENS HUSHALL' (HOUSEHOLD GOODS) – September 7-15.
* Apply, Utstallningen Dagens Hushall, Kopmannens, Vasagatan 52, Gothenburg, C.

PARIS: SALON INTERNATIONAL DES INDUSTRIES ET ARTS DU FEU (GLASSWARE, CHINA AND POTTERY) – September 8-16.
* Apply, Monsieur le President, Salon International des Industries et Arts du Feu, 32 rue de Paradis, Paris 10e.

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL BABIES AND CHILDREN'S FAIR – October 18-20.
Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

GENEVA: SALON DES ARTS MENAGERS – October 23-November 3.
* Apply, General Secretary, Salon des Arts Menagers, 1 rue du Temple, Geneva 4.

PARIS: CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND FAMILY EXHIBITION – October 30-November 14.
* Apply, Salon de l'Enfance, de la Jeunesse et de la Famille, 23 Avenue Carnot, Paris 8e.

LILLE: HOME COMFORT AND CHILDREN EXHIBITION – November 1-11.
* Apply, M. Bouchery, Commissaire-Generale, Palais de la Foire, Lille.

UTRECHT: FURNITURE AND FURNISHING FABRICS TRADE FAIR – November 4-9.
† Apply, Exhibitions Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

Handicrafts

FLORENCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS – April 24-May 12.
* Apply, Mostra-Mercato Nazionale dell Artigianato, Piazzo della Liberta 1, Florence.

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND SUPPLIER INDUSTRIES FAIR – May 16-26.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

PARIS: EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC WORKSHOPS (AUTUMN) – September 8-16.
* Apply, Salon Commercial et Professionel des Ateliers d'Arts, 13 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris.

Horticulture

HAMBURG: INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION 'I.G.A. 63' – April 26-October 13.
Apply, Mr. K. D. Morgenstern, 18 Lvttelton Road, London, N.2. (Tel.: Speedwell 7695 and Elgar 3675/6.)

Horological

BESANCON: 14TH INTERNATIONAL HOROLOGICAL EXHIBITION – September 5-16.
* Apply, Salon International de l'Horlogerie, 54 Grande-Rue, Besancon.

Hospital and Medical

BRUSSELS: 3RD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT – November 9-15.
Apply, Salon International de l'Equipment Medical et Hospitalier, 171 Avenue du Domaine, Brussels 19.

Inventions

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS EXHIBITION – March 8-17.
* Apply, Institute of Patentees and Inventors, 207-8 Abbey House, 2/8 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 1616.)

Laundry

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL LAUNDRY EXHIBITION – November 8-18.
† Apply, Commissaire General, 80 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris 8e.

Leather, Footwear

BOLOGNA: 17TH NATIONAL FASHION DISPLAY OF ITALIAN FOOTWEAR – March 16-24.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL SHOE FAIR – April 22-24.
* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Limited, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS TRADE FAIR – August 24-29.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Kaiserstrasse 110, Offenbach-am-Main.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER WEEK September 7-12.
* Apply, Semaine International du Cuir, 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9e.

Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Cycles

GENEVA: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW – March 14-24.
* Apply, Fondation du Salon de l'Automobile, 1 Place du Lac, Geneva.

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – September 12-22.
† Apply, Verband der Automobilindustrie e.v., Post Box 725347, Westendstrasse 61, Frankfurt-am-Main 16.

PARIS: 50TH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW – October 3-13.
* Apply, Mr. R. C. Liebman, 178 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5889.)

TURIN: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW – October 30-November 10
* Apply, Comitato Organizzatore Salone Int. dell Automobile, A.M.F.I.A., 61 Corso Galileo Ferraris, Turin.

Nautical

GOTHENBURG: SWEDISH BOAT SHOW – March 14-24.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

STOCKHOLM: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – March 20-31.
* Apply, 'Allt For Sjon' Fack, Stockholm 28.

COPENHAGEN: SCANDINAVIAN BOAT SHOW – April 19-28.
Apply, Skandinavisk Baadudstilling A/S, Callisensvej 21, Hellerup.

HELSINKI: INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION (NAVIGARE 63) – September 13-29.
Apply, The Finnish Fair, Helsinki-Töölö, Finland.

Packaging

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PACKAGING MACHINES, CONFECTIONERY MACHINES AND PACKAGING MATERIALS (INTERPACK) – May 12-20.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

Photography

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL PHOTO AND CINE EXHIBITION (PHOTOKINA) March 16-24.
Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Plastics

OYONNAX (AIN): INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION – May 15-21.
Apply, M. Prestavoine, Hotel de Ville d'Oyonnax, Oyonnax (Ain), France.

DUSSELDORF: 4TH INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS FAIR (KUNSTOFFE) – October 12-20.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

Printing, Stationery, Office Machinery

ZURICH: OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION (B.U.F.A.) – May 14-18.
Apply, Schweizer Burofachverband, Herrn Prasidenten W. Furrer, Todistrasse 48, Zurich 22.

FRANKFURT: BOOK FAIR – October 9-14.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION (SICOB) – October 11-20.
* Apply, Salon International de l'Equipement de Bureau, 6 Place de Valois, Paris.

Scientific Instruments

UTRECHT: INSTRUMENT EXHIBITION – October 8-17.
† Apply, Exhibitions Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

Sports

WIESBADEN: INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GOODS FAIR – March 31-April 2.
* Apply, Internationale Sportartikelmesse Wiesbaden G.m.b.H. Postfach 2034, Langgasse 17, Wiesbaden.

PARIS: OPEN AIR EXHIBITION – April 20-May 1.
* Apply, Federation des Industries Francaises d'Articles de Sports, 60 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e.

PARIS: PROFESSIONAL OPEN AIR EXHIBITION – October 26-29.
* Apply, Federation des Industries Francaises d'Articles de Sports, 60 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e.

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF SPORTS GOODS AND CAMPING EQUIPMENT (SPOGA) – November 3-5.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

European Fairs (*Continued*)

Textiles

DUSSELDORF: FASHION AND SALES WEEKS (IGEDO) – March 17-20.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

AALBORG: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION – March 23-31.
Apply, Mr. Jorgen Secher, International Textile Exhibition, Vesterbro 17, Aalborg, Denmark.

PARIS: 3RD EUROPEAN SHOW FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING – March 24-26.
* Apply, Administration: Promas, 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris, 1er.

TURIN: INTERNATIONAL FASHION TRADE FAIR (SAMIA) – March 24-31.
* Apply, Mrs. Ruth Stewart, Business Representatives (London) Ltd., 19, Hanover Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 1911.)

DUSSELDORF: FASHION AND SALES WEEKS (IGEDO) – April 17-21.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S READY-MADE APPAREL – April 27-May 6.
* Apply, Salon International Du Pret A Porter Feminin, Commissariat-General, 23 rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Paris 2e.

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF) – May 21-24.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

PARIS: 5TH INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE FAIR (M.T.I.) – May 27-30.
* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

MILAN: 13TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION FOR CLOTHING AND FURNISHING FABRICS (MITAM) – June 4-9.
* Apply, Mrs. Ruth Stewart, Business Representatives (London) Ltd., 19 Hanover Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 1911.)

DORNBIRN: 15TH INTERNATIONAL EXPORT AND SAMPLES (TEXTILES) FAIR July 12-21.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL MEN'S FASHION WEEK – August 24-26.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

BUSTO ARSIZIO: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION – September 14-23.
† Apply, Mostra Internazionale del Cotone e delle Fibre Artificiali e Sintetiche Chimica et Macchine Tessili, Via Mameli 1, Busto Arsizio.

DUSSELDORF: FASHION AND SALES WEEKS (IGEDO) – September 15-18.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

BRUSSELS: 9TH EUROPEAN TRADE SHOW OF READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN – October 9-13.
* Apply, Centre Professional Pour l'Expansion de l'Industrie de la Confection (C.E.P.C.O.a.s.b.l.), 52 rue du Progres, Brussels.

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF LINGERIE, UNDERWEAR AND FOUNDATION GARMENTS – October 17-20.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Kensington 1700.)

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S READY-MADE APPAREL – November 2-11.
* Apply, Salon International Du Pret A Porter Feminin, Commissariat-General, 23 rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Paris 2e.

DUSSELDORF: FASHION AND SALES WEEKS (IGEDO) – November 3-7.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF) – November 26-29.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

1964 — General

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR – February 16-20.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – April 12-27.
* Apply, Dr. V. Schiazzano, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR – April 26-May 5.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

LAUSANNE: SWISS NATIONAL EXHIBITION – April 30-October 25.
Apply, Swiss Embassy, 18 Montague Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

VALENCIA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – May 1-20.
* Apply, Feria Muestraria Internacional de Valencia, Llano del Real 2, Valencia.

BARCELONA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – June 1-20.
* Apply, Spanish Tourist Service, 93 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 5853.)

HELSINKI: FINNISH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 17-27.
† Apply, Suomen Messut (Finnish Fair), Töölö, Helsinki.

METZ: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 30-October 11.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Metz, 1 Avenue de l' Amphitheatre, Metz.

1964 — Specialized

Aeronautical

HANOVER: GERMAN AVIATION EXHIBITION – April 26-May 5.
† Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

Agricultural, Fishing

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES TRADE FAIR – September 4-13.
Apply, Universal Fair and Exhibition Service Ltd., 17 Blaagaardsgade, Copenhagen N.

Capital Goods, Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.

CHARLEROI: 6TH INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – September 19-27.
* Apply, Weigel, Leygonie & Co. Ltd., 31/32, King Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 4825.)

Chemicals

FRANKFURT: ACHEMA CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS – June 19-27.
Apply, Dechema Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chemisches Apparatewesen Dechema-Haus, Rheingau-Allee 25, Frankfurt.

Foodstuffs, Hotel and Catering

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GROCERIES AND HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS (IKOFA) – September 18-27.
† Apply, Verein Ausstellungspark e. V., Theresienhohe 14. Munich 12.

Furniture, Home, Household

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL FURNITURE FAIR – January 28-February 2.
† Apply Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place. London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE FAIR – February 21-24.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place. London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Horticulture

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL GARDEN SHOW – April 16-October 11.
Apply, Wiener Stadthalle-Stadion Betriebs-und Produktiensgesselschaft m.b.H., Vienna XV, Vogelweidstrasse 14.

PARIS: FLORALIES INTERNATIONALES DE PARIS, 1964 – April 24-May 3.
Apply, Commissariat General des Floralies Internationales de Paris 1964, Grand Palais (Porte H), Avenue Alexandre 111, Paris 8e.

Laundry

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND DYEING TRADES – September 27-October 4.
Apply, Deutscher Wascherei-Verband, Hansa Allee 16, Frankfurt-am-Main.

Leather, Footwear

OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS TRADE FAIR – February 15-20.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Kaiserstrasse 110, Offenbach-am-Main.

PIRMASENS: FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND MACHINERY FAIR – May 23-28.
Apply, Messeleitung Stadverwaltung Pirmasens Dankelsbachstrasse 19, 678 Pirmasens.

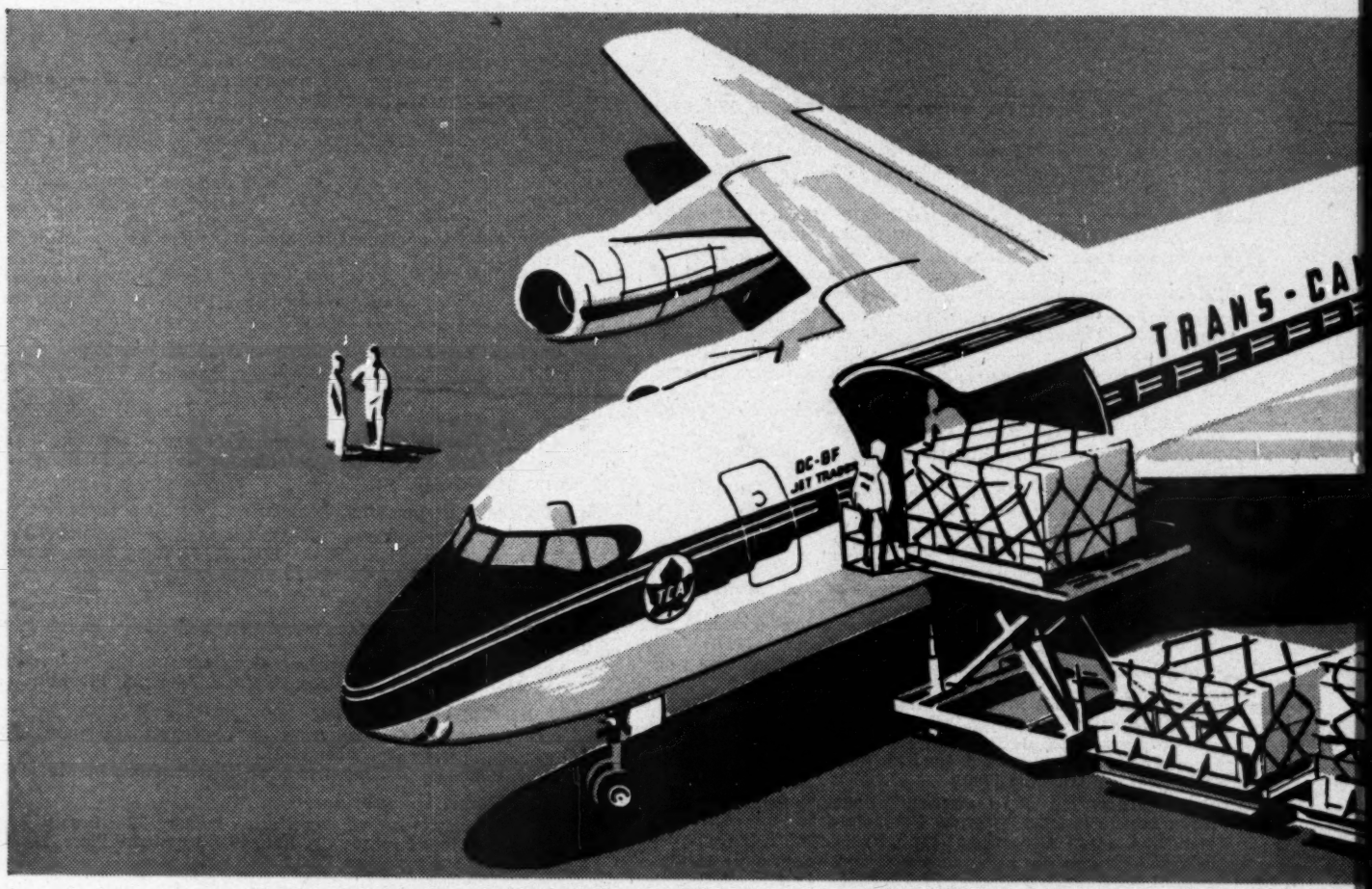
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Cycles

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – February 28-March 8.
† Apply, Danish Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Importers, Amaliegade 22, Copenhagen k.

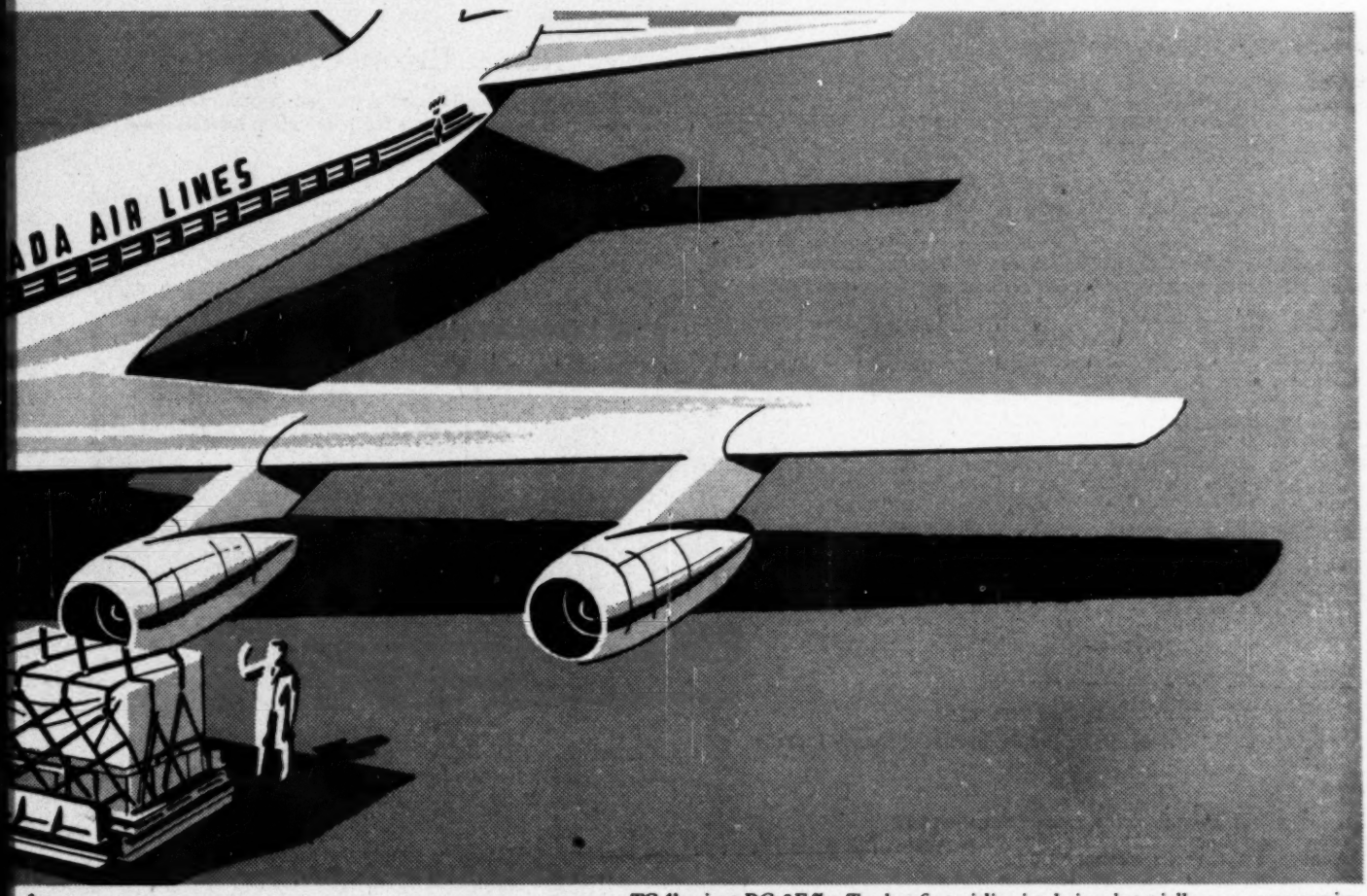
Packaging

AMSTERDAM: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION (MACROPAK) – April 14-21.
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11, Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

(*Continued on page* 524)



TCA FIRST TO FLY THE LARGEST, FASTEST FREIGHT PLANE IN THE WORLD



TCA's giant DC-8F Jet Trader, first airline jet designed specially as a cargo carrier.

TCA makes history on March 2nd with the introduction of the DC-8F Jet Trader to its transatlantic cargo routes. The DC-8F is the world's first commercial jet freighter, the largest and fastest cargo plane ever to go into operation for any airline. It is the beginning of a revolution in air freight.

What will this mean to cargo agents ?

1. You can ship larger individual packages than ever before. The DC-8F will take crates up to a maximum size of 5′ x 6½′ x 8½′. Maximum weight for a single item is 6,600 lbs.

2. Possibility of damage to cargo has been reduced almost to zero. Freight is pre-loaded on to pallets mounted on ball castors. The pallets are mechanically transferred to a roller track which runs the length of the aircraft. Loading is a smooth, fast operation. Unloading is just as simple.

3. Because of more efficient loading, your clients' packaging costs can often be cut. In many instances, cardboard boxes can be used in place of expensive wooden crates.

4. Rush shipments fly off on schedule. TCA, with its greatly increased capacity, can meet emergencies much more easily.

Giant loading doors will take crates up to 5′ x 6½′ x 8½′

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European Fairs *(Continued from page 521)*

Plastics

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS FAIR – April 10-19.
Apply, Universal Fair and Exhibition Service Ltd., 17 Blaagaardsgade, Copenhagen N.

Textiles

BRUSSELS: EUROPEAN TRADE SHOW OF READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR MEN – March 8-11.
Apply, Centre Professional Pour l'Expansion de l'Industrie de la Confection (C.E.P.C.O. a.s.b.l.), 52 rue du Progres, Brussels

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF) – May 26-29.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF) – November 24-27.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

Toys

NUREMBERG: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – February 23-28.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

1965 — General

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR – April 25-May 4.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

1965 — Specialized

Scientific Instruments

DUSSELDORF: 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION FOR INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION (INTERKAMA) – November 10-16.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

Toys

NUREMBERG: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – February 14-19.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

Transport

MUNICH: 3RD GERMAN TRANSPORT EXHIBITION WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION – June 25-October 3.
Apply, Verein Deutsche Verkehrs-Ausstellung München 1965 e.v Theresienhöhe 14, Munchen, 12.

British Trade Display in Melbourne

MORE THAN 40 British firms and trade associations, or their Australian associates, are exhibiting in the British Pavilion at the Melbourne International Trade Fair, which opens February 27 until March 16.

The Pavilion has been organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Central Office of Information and the British Trade Commission in Melbourne. It represents the first stage in a sustained campaign initiated by the Federation of British Industries to promote British trade in Australia. Subsequent events in the campaign will be British Weeks in Adelaide (September, 1963), Hobart, Brisbane and Perth (March, April and May 1964). The culminating event will be an all-British exhibition and British Fortnight in Sydney in the autumn of 1964.

The British Pavilion at Melbourne, which has been constructed by the Fair authorities, has only just been completed and is being used for the first time. With its 60,000 square feet of exhibition space, it is three times bigger than any other national exhibit. The Proteus Bluebird, the turbine engined car in which Donald Campbell will attempt to set up a new world land speed record on Lake Eyre in Australia in April or May, is the main exhibit in the British Pavilion. On show with the car is the Bluebird Hydroplane, the boat in which Mr. Campbell established the world speed record of 239 m.p.h. in 1957.

Other exhibits in the British pavilion include a display of consumer goods selected by the Council of Industrial Design and displays of products ranging from carpets and pottery to cars and industrial equipment.

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Part of shipment of 220 kV 5000 MVA air-blast circuit-breakers ready to leave the works of A. Reyrolle & Company Limited, Hebburn, County Durham en route to the London Docks for direct shipment to Bells Bay Tasmania for the Poatina Hydro Electric Station of the Hydro Electric Commission of Tasmania. This is part of a £150,000 contract.

Clutch Controls for Polish Trawlers

Brookhirst Igranic are to equip twelve ships of the Polish trawler fleet with controls for magnetic clutches.

Ekco Radar for Burma

Ekco Electronics Ltd., are to supply the radar which is to be installed in three aircraft which are being built for Burma Airways.

Agricultural Machinery for France

A £250,000 order for balers for operation in France was placed at the Smithfield Show with Bamfords Ltd., of Uttoxeter, Staffs.

British Firm Awarded Sierra Leone Contract

The Sierra Leone Development Co. Ltd., have placed a contract valued at £2½ million with Woodall-Duckham Construction Co. Ltd., for the expansion of the iron ore mine at Marampa.

Organs for Australia

Burge Electronics Ltd., have received orders from Australia for 35 electronic organs, valued at over £20,000.

Overhead Lines for Nigeria

A contract from the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, entailing the supply and erection of a 33 kV. line and associated sub-stations, has been placed with B.I.C.C. Ltd. The line will be supported on poles, fabricated and hot-dip galvanized by Painter Bros. Ltd.

Rolling Stock for Portuguese Railways.

Rolls-Royce equipment worth £250,000 has been ordered as part of a contract agreed between the Lisbon firm of SOREFAME, Portuguese Railways, and EUROFIMA, of Basle, Switzerland, for the design and manufacture of 14 twin railcar sets.

Turbines for Japanese Nuclear Power Station

Back-pressure steam turbines, now being manufactured at the Erith, Kent, works of G.E.C., are to be used to drive the four gas circulators for Tokai Nuclear Generating Station, being built for the Japan Atomic Power Company.

Outside Broadcasting Vehicles for Belgium

Radiodiffusion Television Belge have placed an order for four complex outside broadcast units with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.

Ambulance room Equipment

In addition to First Aid Outfits, Plasters, Surgical Dressings, Tablets, etc., we also offer a wide range of soundly constructed wooden furniture, designed for greatest convenience combined with long-lasting smartness in appearance. Your enquiries for all First Aid requisites will be most satisfactorily dealt with by the pioneers and specialists in Industrial First Aid

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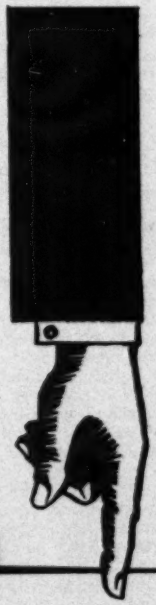

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Overseas Trade Section

Trade Arrangement between F.B.I. and East German Chamber for Foreign Trade

FOLLOWING NEGOTIATIONS between them and the East German Chamber for Foreign Trade, the Federation of British Industries made an announcement on February 26, 1963 about the conclusion of an unofficial trade arrangement relating to trade between the United Kingdom and East Germany in 1963. The respective authorities of the two parties have agreed to issue the necessary import licences.

The quota lists annexed to this unofficial trade arrangement, which replaces the interim arrangement referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 21, 1962 (page 1287), are reproduced below for the information and benefit of traders:

List A — U.K. exports

January 1, 1963 — December 31, 1963

SECTION 1

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Sheep, hog and other casings	5
2	Herrings (cured and frozen)	100
3	Biscuits and cereal breakfast foods	2
4	Herring meal or other fish meal of United Kingdom origin or manufacture	p.m.
5	Whisky and other spirits	35
6	Miscellaneous foodstuffs and beverages not elsewhere specified including ketchup and sauces, processed cheese, canned salted nuts, peanut butter, canned and dried soups, preserves, soft drinks, roast coffee, coffee extracts and essences, cocoa powders, chocolate and sugar confectionery, spices of United Kingdom origin or manufacture, canned fish, white fish and codliver oil	25
7	Breeding animals and birds	60
8	China clay and ball clay	60
9	Chemicals and pharmaceuticals not elsewhere specified, including oil additives, cable insulating oils and pastes, silicones, tin oxide, nickel sulphate, nickel oxide, rubber chemicals, spectrographically standardized substances, thermal insulation (85% magnesium or asbestos or calcium silicate), light magnesium oxide, light magnesium carbonate, essential oils, flavouring essences and dyes for food	400
10	Dyestuffs	400
11	Printers' inks, paints, varnishes, pigments, and carbon black	120
12	Plastic materials (other than transparent cellulose film for wrapping and similar purposes) and cellulose acetate flake	600
13	Transparent cellulose film for wrapping and similar purposes	5
14	Pressure sensitive (self-adhesive) tapes for industrial use	5
15	Toilet preparations	3
16	Polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furniture and floors	3
17	Leather	5
18	Rubber manufactures, including thread (covered and uncovered), surgical manufactures and tyres and tubes	35
19	Wood veneers	60
20	Speciality papers, including tea bag paper and coated papers for cigarette tipping	10
21	Woollen fabrics	40
22	Man-made fibres and yarns thereof	25
23	Hard fibre ropes (manila and sisal), trawl twine (natural and man-made) and nets and netting of natural and man-made fibres	5
24	Mohair yarns	30
25	Textile manufactures not elsewhere specified, including woven clothing, narrow and wide elastic fabrics, and man-made fibre fabrics	40
26	Sheet, plate, safety, mirror and optical glass and miscellaneous glass for electronic and lighting purposes	200
27	Carbon products of various kinds	5
28	Refractory goods, including crucibles	p.m.
29	Hand tools, engineers' small tools and welding equipment	10
30	Radio and television equipment, including domestic equipment	100
31	Sewing machines	5
32	Ships' equipment, including chains for ships and ships' gear, and other	10
33	Printing machinery and machinery and equipment for the graphic arts	50
34	Industrial control valves	5
35	Plant, machinery and equipment (and parts thereof) not elsewhere specified, including the following:	2,100
	A. Industrial and marine engines and motors (including electrical)	70
	B. Industrial trucks and works tractors	25
	C. Machine tools including presses, settle and foil making machines	260
	D. Miscellaneous, the following:	1,745
	Agricultural and industrial tractors and agricultural machinery and parts thereof, road building machinery and other civil engineering equipment not elsewhere specified.	
	Pulp and paper-making machinery.	
	Textile machinery (including hosiery and knitting machinery).	
	Chemical plant (including pumps, compressors, etc.) and plastic and rubber-working machinery.	
	Machinery for moulding and manipulating glass.	
	Machinery for making T.V. tubes, radio valves, electric light bulbs and fluorescent tubes, etc.	
	Rolls for rolling mills, ball and roller bearings, castings and forgings, and rolling mill equipment.	
	Mechanical handling equipment not elsewhere specified, including cranes and similar equipment.	
	Packaging machinery.	
	Oil fuel burning equipment.	
	Tanning and leather machinery (including boot and shoe machinery).	
	Other plant, machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified including electric furnace plant, boilers and boilerhouse plant, brick, tile, pottery and clay-working machinery, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment, electricity generating and distributing equipment, cement-making machinery, office machinery (other than automatic data processing machinery) and food machinery.	
36	Electric lamps and domestic electrical appliances including refrigerators and washing machines	5
37	Insulated and galvanized wires and cables	100
38	Products of the passenger car, commercial vehicle, motor cycle and cycle industries (including components, replacement and production parts and accessories) and transport service equipment	20
39	Aircraft equipment and parts	p.m.
40	Office furniture and appliances and stationers' sundries	5

East Germany (*Continued*)

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
41	Automatic data processing machinery and equipment, clocks and watches and instruments and apparatus not elsewhere specified, including photographic apparatus, cinematograph projectors and cameras, optical instruments, electrical instruments (scientific and commercial), industrial, regulating, recording and controlling instruments, precision measuring instruments, petrol and oil metering devices, scientific instruments, other medical and surgical instruments and appliances, electrical testing instruments	200
42	Exposed film	25
43	Negative and positive films, black/white and coloured; photographic paper and X-ray films	5
44	Pianos (including automatic) and other musical instruments and parts	10
45	Books, periodicals and gramophone records including language teaching records	45
46	Sports goods and games and toys of all kinds	15
47	Miscellaneous, including pressure cookers, costume and other jewellery	100
	Total	5,088

SECTION II

The following figures represent targets which may or may not be reached or surpassed, but imply no binding obligations on either side:

(a) Products of the iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industry	£3·5 million
(b) Goods of non-United Kingdom origin or manufacture to be purchased through United Kingdom merchants	£1·0 million

List B — U.K. imports
January 1, — December 31, 1963
SECTION I

Quota No.	Descriptive	Value £'000 c.i.f.
1	Hosiery and knitting machines (including domestic types), other textile machines, including knitting needles, elements, spares and forms, and machinery for the leather and shoe industry	40
2	Sewing machines and parts	18
3	Oil stoves, including spirit and paraffin cookers (subject to type)	5
4	Moulding machines, casting and founding machines, crushing plant and crushers, rollers for all kinds of rolling mills, building machines, rolling mill equipment, ceramic machines and fork-lift trucks	10
5	Chemical plant, including pumps of all kinds, filters and mixing and grinding machines	19
6	Machinery for the preparation and processing of food and drink, packaging and packing machinery and tobacco manufacturing machines	5
7	Hand tools and engineers' small tools	15
8	Machine tools (of which not more than 33⅓% for any one type)	380
9	Agricultural machinery, including seed conditioners, lawn mowers, potato harvesting machines	70
10	Bicycle spares and accessories, and accessories for motor vehicles	10
11	Tyres and tubes	15
12	Photographic and cinematographic equipment, including lenses	310
13	Optical, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus of all kinds (of which not more than £30,000 for optical instruments, including lenses)	155
14	Binoculars and opera glasses	20
15	Clocks and watches (of which not more than £10,000 for watches)	20
16	Paper converting machinery and parts	p.m.
17	Printing and allied machinery and parts	120
18	Bookbinding machinery and parts	120
19	Typewriters, calculating machines (including key set calculators) and accounting or invoicing machines (of which not more than £120,000 for typewriters)	185
20	Wireless valves	35
21	Wireless sets and parts, tape recorders and radiograms (of which not more than £8,000 for transistorised wireless sets)	40
22	Domestic electrical appliances (including heating apparatus and washing machines), electric lightfittings (excluding lamp bulbs and tubes)	15
23	Graphite electrodes and carbon brushes of all types	25
24	Fittings for leathergoods	5
25	Aerials for motor cars	5
26	Various chemicals (subject to type)	400
27	Pharmaceutical chemicals (subject to type)	40
28	Negative and positive films, black/white and coloured; photographic paper and X-ray films	5
29	Grass seed subject to quality control	20
30	Alcoholic liquors and beers	5
31	Foodstuffs including biscuits and long-keeping bakery products, and chocolate and sugar confectionery, mustard, fruit squashes, dried soups	30
32	Kainit	80
33	Paraffin wax	200
34	Matches	10
35	Table and fancy pottery (of which not more than £65,000 for ornamental ware)	85
36	Household glass, other than Christmas tree decorations (of which not more than £15,000 for glassware decorated by gold enamelling, cutting, etching, engraving or intaglio)	50
37	Glass for electric lighting, plain or decorated	6
38	Other glass for industrial purposes	2
39	Barometers and thermometers, other than clinical	3
40	Soap, candles and cosmetics	5
41	Imitation jewellery and parts	10
42	Fancy goods (excluding items covered by other headings in this list)	20
43	Domestic woodware, including handcarved woodware	85
44	Furniture	210
45	Travel goods including rucksacks and evening bags	40
46	Leather goods (other than travel goods), including similar articles made of plastic or other substitute materials	30
47	Sport boats, including outboard motors	20
48	Fitted picnic baskets	4
49	Sports goods (of which not more than £5,000 for fishing tackle), tents and sleeping bags	20
50	Sporting guns (including spare parts) and ammunition	10
51	Stationery other than paper (of which not more than £2,500 for pencils)	5
52	Brooms, brushes and paint brushes	45
53	Educational appliances (subject to type)	10
54	Toys	70
55	Christmas tree decorations	35
56	Artificial flowers (of which not more than £20,000 for artificial flowers of textile material)	40
57	Table decorations	10
58	Musical instruments including parts and accessories thereof	140
59	Pianos and harmoniums	6
60	Apparel, including made-up furs (other than gloves, stockings, socks, headwear and footwear)	40
61	Hats and capelines (hoods)	1
62	Blankets and travel rugs (of which not more than £10,000 for those made of cotton and/or man-made fibres)	15
63	Worsted piece-goods of spun rayon and wool mixture containing not less than 50% by weight of wool fibres	15
64	Carded piece-goods of spun rayon and wool mixture containing not less than 50% by weight of wool fibres	40

(*Continued on next page*)

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Finland and Pakistan

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Finland and Pakistan was signed in Helsinki on October 12, 1962; it will remain in force until either country gives notice of termination. Both countries have agreed to grant one another most-favoured-nation treatment, and that payment for goods shall be made in convertible currency.

Pakistan's exports to Finland will include jute, cotton, rice, tea, wool, skins and leather manufactures, carpets, fish, buttons, surgical and musical instruments, hosiery and footwear, rock salt, paints and varnishes, dried fruit and unmanufactured tobacco.

Finland's exports to Pakistan will include sawn timber and timber products, fibreboard, cellulose, paper, paperboard and cardboard, cables and electric power lines, road-building and agricultural machinery, steel, electric motors, generators and transformers, radio and television sets, tools, foodstuffs, plastic and textile products.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2368), quoting CRE/3313/G.

Pakistan and Nepal

A TRANSIT agreement between Pakistan and Nepal was signed in Karachi on January 28, 1963.

The agreement provides for freedom of transit for goods intended for import into or export from the territories of either country from or to a farther country. It provides for exemption from customs duties and transit duties for traffic in transit, also for guarantees for the safety of goods in transit through the territories of either country.

The agreement is initially valid for a period of two years from the date of signature.

East Germany (*Continued*)

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f.
65	Decorative cloths (other than piece-goods of cotton and man-made fibres)	3
66	Linen goods	5
67	Lace goods	10
68	Trimmings other than lace	5
69	Stockings	25
70	Gloves of textile materials	5
71	Carpets (of which not more than £30,000 for carpets of materials other than wool or animal hair)	140
72	Paper and board manufactures including calendars, beer mats, stamped and embossed articles (of which not more than £10,000 for carnival articles)	25
73	Books and periodicals other than those consisting wholly or mainly of strip cartoons	65
74	Stamp albums	2
75	Art prints	10
76	Playing cards	5
77	Films, exposed	15
78	Miscellaneous (subject to type)	100
	Total	3,919

SECTION II

The following figures represent targets which may or may not be reached or surpassed, but imply no binding obligations on either side:	
Muriate of potash	£2·5 million
Various goods included on the United Kingdom O.G.L. List	£3·0 million

Israel and Cuba

DETAILS OF a trade agreement between Cuba and Israel, signed in Jerusalem on December 31, 1961, were recently published in the Cuban *Official Gazette*. The agreement will remain in force until December 31, 1966, and may be extended.

The two parties have agreed to accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to taxes, duties and the like, to facilitate the transit of goods, and to endeavour to sell to each other at world prices. The agreement provides for Cuban exports to Israel of sugar, tobacco, and liqueurs, and for Israeli exports to Cuba of industrial and agricultural equipment and chemicals. Other goods may also be exchanged.

A translation of the agreement may be seen at the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

Tanganyika and Czechoslovakia

IT HAS BEEN announced that a trade agreement was signed in Dar-es-Salaam between Tanganyika and Czechoslovakia on January 12, 1963. Czechoslovakia will mainly import sisal, cotton, copper, oil seeds and hides and will export various products of Czechoslovak industry including vehicles and machines.

British Commercial Representatives Overseas

THE FOLLOWING Amendment should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 16, 1962:

New York: from March 2, 1963, the British Consulate-General will be in new offices at 845 Third Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. The new **postal** address will be: P.O. Box 3434, New York 17, N.Y. The telephone number at the new address will be: Plaza 2-8400.

Pakistan

Mr. W. J. Cheesman, at present serving in Exhibitions and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade is to be appointed, and will shortly be taking up duty as British Trade Commissioner at Dacca. He will replace Mr. J. W. P. Chidell who will be returning to Britain at the end of his tour of duty.

Mr. Cheesman has served at Trade Commission posts in India, Ghana and Nigeria.

Toronto

MR. J. B. WHITTINGTON, formerly a British Consul in Johannesburg, will be taking up duty as a British Trade Commissioner at Toronto in March 1963. He will replace Mr. L. R. Rogers who will be returning to duty in the Board of Trade.

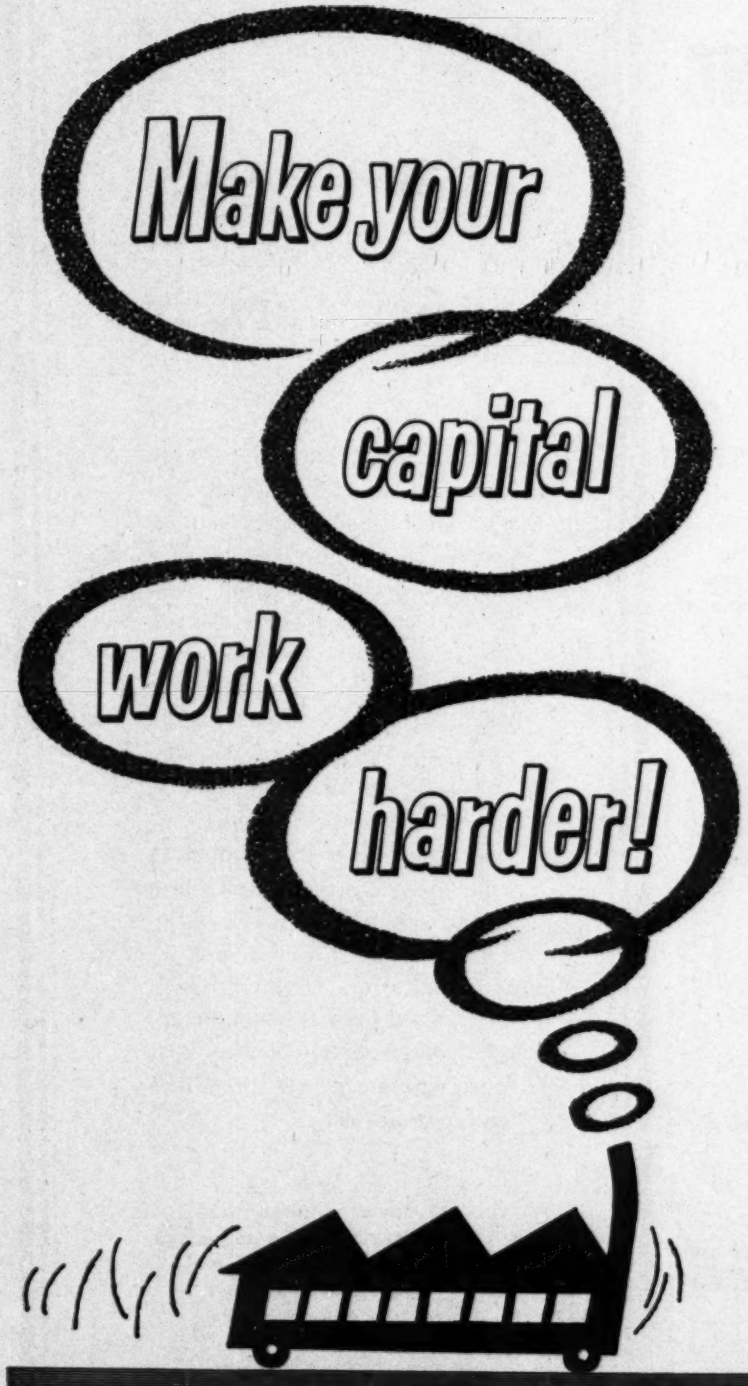
Visits to Algeria

BUSINESSMEN intending to visit Algeria are reminded that visas are not required by holders of United Kingdom passports issued in the United Kingdom, at the Channel Islands and Colonies and by the H.M. Consular Officers and representatives abroad, in which the National Status is shown as 'British Subject'.

Hints to Businessmen Visiting the Ivory Coast and Iceland

REVISED editions of the booklets on the Ivory Coast and Iceland have been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen'.

British businessmen who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2978).



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Birmingham: 61 Colmore Row
Bradford: 25 Kirkgate
Liverpool: 38 Old Hall Street
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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Paper for Chief Procurement Officer. March 21. E.S.B. 5755/63.*
Switchgear for Melbourne City Council. March 20. E.S.B. 5798/63.*

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority:
Generators. July 10. E.S.B. 5765/63.*
Turbines. July 10. E.S.B. 6547/63.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales:
Power Station Equipment. March 25. E.S.B. 6105/63.*

Transformers. April 8. E.S.B. 6104/63.

Postmaster General's Department:
Telephone Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39802/62.*
Telephone Equipment. April 18: E.S.B. 6592/63.*
Telegraph Equipment. May 2. E.S.B. 6593/63.*

BURMA

Pipes and Couplings for Corporation of Rangoon. March 15. E.S.B. 6551/63.*

Civil Stores Committee:
Fire Hydrants. March 14. E.S.B. 6115/63.*
Ironmongery. March 14. E.S.B. 6114/63.*
Wire. March 13. E.S.B. 6546/63.*
Fire Extinguisher (Refills). March 13. E.S.B. 6108/63.
Solder. March 13. E.S.B. 6107/63.*
Canvas. March 13. E.S.B. 6550/63.*
Stock Die. March 11. E.S.B. 5791/63.*
Copper Scrap. March 11. E.S.B. 5790/63.*
Cement. March 11. E.S.B. 5792/63.*
Tanks. March 14. E.S.B. 6113/63.*

CANADA

Switchgear for Manitoba Hydro Engineering Division. March 19. E.S.B. 5799/63.*

CEYLON

Pressure Impregnation Plant for Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power. April 2. E.S.B. 5751/63.*
Motor Vehicles for Ceylon Government Railway. March 27. E.S.B. 5785/63.
Woollen Stockings and Socks for Ministry of Finance. March 12. E.S.B. 5752/63.*

Ministry of Health:
Medical Supplies. April 30. E.S.B. 5787/63.*
Medical Supplies. May 3. E.S.B. 5788/63.*
Medical Supplies. April 30. E.S.B. 5786/63.*

EGYPT

Dyestuff for Misr Beida Dyers. March 17. E.S.B. 6110/63.*
Fertilizer Plant Extension for General Organization for Executing the Five Year Plan. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 1. E.S.B. 36368/62.
Steam Pressure Jointing Belts for Egyptian Railways. March 26. E.S.B. 6111/63.

ETHIOPIA

Telephone Equipment for The Imperial Board of Telecommunications. March 20. E.S.B. 6109/63.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Geared Motors. March 14. E.S.B. 6123/63.*
Boiler Cleaning. (Further Information.) Closing date now March 11. E.S.B. 36661/62.*
Ferro Chrome. March 18. E.S.B. 6922/63.*
Mild Steel Pipes. March 15. E.S.B. 6118/63.*
Boiler Tubes. March 15. E.S.B. 6926/63.*
Fork Lift Trucks. March 11. E.S.B. 6101/63.*
Ferrous and Non Ferrous Bars; Zinc Plates. March 15. E.S.B. 6925/63.*
Surface Film. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2305/63.*
X-Ray Equipment. March 11. E.S.B. 6548/63.*

GHANA

The Ghana Supply Commission:
Agricultural Equipment. April 3. E.S.B. 6555/63.*
Tyres and Tubes. March 18. E.S.B. 6116/63.

GREECE

Paint Spraying Set for Ministry of National Defence. March 11. E.S.B. 5496/63.*
Human Plasma for Institute of Social Insurance. March 14. E.S.B. 5795/63.*

Agricultural Bank of Greece:
Dairy Equipment. March 12. E.S.B. 6554/63.*
Fertilizers. March 14. E.S.B. 5796/63.*

Ministry of Trade:
Cables. March 18. E.S.B. 5497/63.*
Magnetic Recorders. March 26. E.S.B. 5756/63.*
Breathing Apparatus and Filters. March 26. E.S.B. 5758/63.*
Teletype Machines. April 8. E.S.B. 6112/63.*
Wire Rope. March 21. E.S.B. 5794/63.*
Tinplate. March 22. E.S.B. 5793/63.*

INDIA

Metal Parts Washing Unit for Atomic Energy Establishment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5703/63.*
Insulators for Raj State Electricity Board. March 14. E.S.B. 6508/63.
Building Project for Nagpur University. March 31. E.S.B. 6156/63.
Ceramic Testing Equipment for Director of Industries and Commerce. March 15. E.S.B. 6565/63.*
Dairy Machine for Dairy Development Dept., Maharashtra. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5701/63.*
Bridge Construction for Calcutta Port Commissioners. April 30. E.S.B. 6544/63.
Bucket Coal Loader for Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration. April 25. E.S.B. 6569/63.*
Gates and Hoists for Sone Barrage Project. April 18. E.S.B. 6584/63.
Twine (Synthetic) for the Madras Fishermen Co-operative Federation. March 15. E.S.B. 6567/63.

Supplies and Disposals Department, New Delhi:
Repair Trailer; Machine Tools; Hand Tools. March 22. E.S.B. 6194/63.*
Cables. March 26. E.S.B. 6197/63.*

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Scrapers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 19. E.S.B. 36699/62.
Wagons. Closing date postponed to March 18. E.S.B. 36698/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

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ERDINGTON 7321/3.

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Gujarat Electricity Board:
Switchboards. March 30. E.S.B. 6158/63.
Sub-Station Equipment. March 29. E.S.B. 6157/63.

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.:
Drilling Machine. March 20. E.S.B. 6191/63.*
Milling Machine. March 22. E.S.B. 6192/63.*
Milling Machines. March 23. E.S.B. 6193/63.*

Northern Railway:
Electrodes. March 27. E.S.B. 5779/63.
Adjustable Cranks. March 29. E.S.B. 5780/63.
Relay Lamps. March 27. E.S.B. 5778/63.
Jhilmil Frames. March 22. E.S.B. 5776/63.
Aluminium Alloy Sheets. March 20. E.S.B. 5775/63.
Leather Pouches. March 14. E.S.B. 5773/63.
Hardness Testing Machine. March 20. E.S.B. 5774/63.
Wire Rope. March 25. E.S.B. 5777/63.

IRAN

Street Lighting Control System; Electricity Meters for the Tehran Electricity Board. April 4. E.S.B. 6563/63.
Cable and Accessories; Jacks; Blow Lamps for Tender Administration of P.T.T. April 6. E.S.B. 6562/63.*

IRAQ

Wireless Instruments for Ministry of Defence. March 27. E.S.B. 6159/63.
Steel Pipes for Baghdad Water Supply Administration. April 29. E.S.B. 6912/63.
Pumping Sets for Ministry of Municipalities. March 14. E.S.B. 6907/63.

Ministry of Health:
Injection Ampoules and Bottles. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4883/63.*
Rubber Sponge Mattresses. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5101/63.*

Ministry of Oil:
Metals. March 27. E.S.B. 6909/63.
Booster Pumping Station. April 30. E.S.B. 6613/63.*
Pipes and Fittings. March 19. E.S.B. 6161/63.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
Porcelain and China; Enamelled Iron Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4885/63.*
Radiosonde. April 7. E.S.B. 6913/63.
Machinery and Tools. May 12. E.S.B. 6914/63.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Filtration Plant for Clonmel Corporation. April 12. E.S.B. 6543/63.

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Gas Taps. March 13. E.S.B. 6533/63.*
Pipe Cutting and Turning Machines. March 13. E.S.B. 6148/63.*
Fork Lift Trucks. March 13. E.S.B. 6147/63.*

NEPAL

Miscellaneous Commodities for the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 6164/63/D.L.F.

NEW ZEALAND

Steel Manufactures for Lyttelton Harbour Board. March 13. E.S.B. 6932/63.*

General Post Office:
Pumps. March 27. E.S.B. 6531/63.*
Transistors; Valves. March 26. E.S.B. 6530/63.*

NIGERIA

Switchgear and Equipment for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. April 19. E.S.B. 6157/63.*

PAKISTAN

Jute Mill Machinery for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. April 3. E.S.B. 6586/63.*
Vehicles for Supply Directorate. March 11. E.S.B. 6142/63.*

E. P. Water and Power Development Authority:
Hoists. March 15. E.S.B. 6140/63.*
Pumps; C.I. Pipes. March 31. E.S.B. 6141/63.*

Pakistan Western Railway:
Bolts and Nuts. March 16. E.S.B. 6574/63.
Wire Gauze. March 14. E.S.B. 6572/63.
Rivets. March 14. E.S.B. 6573/63.
Cable. March 13. E.S.B. 6570/63.*
Wire Nails. March 13. E.S.B. 6571/63.*

Department of Investment, Promotion and Supplies:
Pesticides. March 19. E.S.B. 6185/63.
Pesticides. March 20. E.S.B. 6186/63.
Sprayers. March 18. E.S.B. 6184/63.
Pesticides. March 23. E.S.B. 6187/63.
Sprayers. March 18. E.S.B. 6183/63.
Respirators. March 16. E.S.B. 6182/63.

PHILIPPINES

Mobile Radio Equipment for National Power Corporation. March 15. E.S.B. 6919/63.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Secreo de Compras and Amazens:
Street Lighting Equipment. March 28. E.S.B. 6917/63.*
Vehicles. March 14. E.S.B. 6918/63

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Cable for Broken Hill Municipal Council. April 5. E.S.B. 6540/63
Hydraulic Press for Rhodesia Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5729/63.*

Federal Tender Board:
Drugs and Chemicals. March 22. E.S.B. 6538/63.*
Lighting Equipment. March 15. E.S.B. 6535/63.*
Magnetic Tape. March 15. E.S.B. 6534/63.*
Flannelette. March 22. E.S.B. 6539/63.*
Medical Supplies. March 15. E.S.B. 6536/63.*
Tetracycline Preparations. March 15. E.S.B. 6537/63.*

SINGAPORE

Telephone Exchange Equipment for Singapore Telephone Board. April 15. E.S.B. 6532/63.

Singapore City Council Electricity Department:
Switchgear. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 2. E.S.B. 2767/63.
Switchgear. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 2. E.S.B. 4052/63.
Transformers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 2. E.S.B. 4002/63.

SOUTH AFRICA

Copper Wire Drawing Machine for Union Steel Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 19. E.S.B. 5453/63.*
Pencils for Natal Provincial Administration. March 13. E.S.B. 6188/63.*

State Tender Board:
Melt Points. March 13. E.S.B. 6541/63.*
Bending, Rolling and Shearing Machines. March 14. E.S.B. 6564/63.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Laboratory Equipment. March 19. E.S.B. 6151/63.*
Sterilising Equipment. March 19. E.S.B. 6152/63.*
Crockery. March 22. E.S.B. 6153/63.*
Textiles. March 22. E.S.B. 6154/63.*

South African Railways:
Assizing Equipment (Petrol Tankers). March 22. E.S.B. 6528/63.*
Communication Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 22. E.S.B. 1266/63.
Circular Cold Saw. March 22. E.S.B. 6527/63.*
Serviettes. March 22. E.S.B. 6529/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Electrolyte. March 20. E.S.B. 6521/63.*
Valves. April 17. E.S.B. 6160/63/D.L.F.*

SUDAN

Street Lighting Fittings for the Khartoum Municipal Council. March 30. E.S.B. 6503/63.*

Sudan Railways:
Linseed Oil. March 13. E.S.B. 6506/63.
Sulphuric Acid. March 21. E.S.B. 6505/63.*

SYRIA

Construction of Slaughter Houses for Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. May 13. E.S.B. 6908/63.

THAILAND

Machine Tools for Ministry of Education. March 11. E.S.B. 6175/63.*

State Railways of Thailand:
Round Mild Steel. March 20. E.S.B. 6179/63.
Tractors and Scrapers. March 11. E.S.B. 6170/63.*
Pig Lead Ingots. March 18. E.S.B. 6177/63.
M.S. Angles. March 21. E.S.B. 6178/63.
Mild Steel Flats. March 19. E.S.B. 6180/63.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Surgical Instruments and Appliances for the Ministry of Health and Housing. March 16. E.S.B. 5762/63.*

TURKEY

Cold Storage and Ice Making Plant for Taciser Engin. March 20. E.S.B. 6591/63/D.L.F.
Cotton Seed Processing Machinery for Cider Yag Sanayi Komo. March 20. E.S.B. 6589/63/D.L.F.
Cotton Seed Processing Machinery for Paksoy Sanayi Ve Ticaret Ltd. March 20. E.S.B. 6590/63/D.L.F.
Pumps for Ankara Water Administration. March 15. E.S.B. 6561/63.*
Lighting Equipment for Ptt Genel Mudurlugu. March 25. E.S.B. 5766/63.*

Karayollari Genel Mudurlugu:
Saw Blades. March 15. E.S.B. 6560/63.*
Safety Plate Glass; Special Cutters. March 13. E.S.B. 6557/63.*
Machine Tools. March 15. E.S.B. 6559/63.*
Sheet Packing. March 13. E.S.B. 6558/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Nuclear Power Plant Accessories for the Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 34433/62.
Switch Boards for Public Utility District No. 2, Grant County. March 18. E.S.B. 6545/63.

(*Continued on page* 534)

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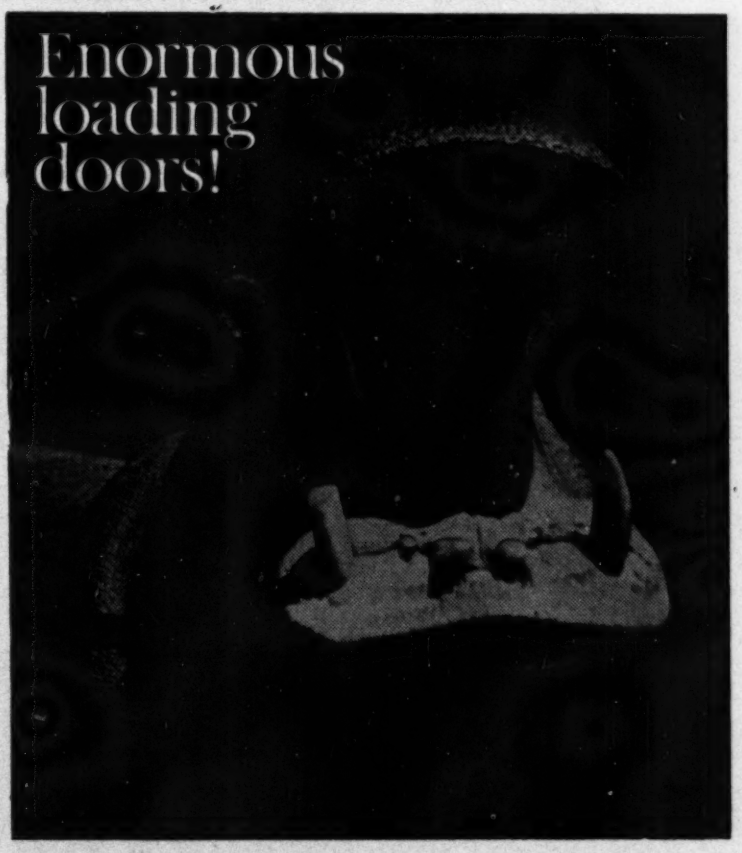

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Information for U.K. Exporters *(Continued)*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. E.S.B. 860/63.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for educational books; toys. (E.S.B. 5652/63.)
Inquiry for decorator's equipment; hand tools; jewellery; giftware; optical supplies. (E.S.B. 6637/63.)
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 6584/G.)

Austria
Opportunity to show consumer goods in Vienna.
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for automotive accessories. (E.S.B. 6394/63.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for polyetheline sheets and tubes; hydraulic press. (E.S.B. 5315/63.)

Burma
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for toys and games; confectionery. (E.S.B. 6894/63.)
Agency inquiry for camping equipment; government surplus stores. (E.S.B. 6752/63.)
Inquiry for leathergoods. (E.S.B. 6373/63.)
Inquiry for television sets; public address systems. (E.S.B. 6398/63.)
Inquiry for aircraft components; doors and mechanisms for carriages; marine equipment. (E.S.B. 6239/63.)
Inquiry for components for high fidelity equipment. (E.S.B. 6826/63.)
Inquiry for equipment for fire boat. (E.S.B. 5800/63.)
Inquiry for farm equipment. (E.S.B. 5630/63.)
Manufacture under licence – metal products for construction industry. (E.S.B. 5896/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for fluorescent lamps fittings and tubes. (E.S.B. 6371/63.)

Cyprus
Inquiry for wood-working machinery. (E.S.B. 5325/63.)

Fiji
Agency inquiry for bearings for vehicles. (E.S.B. 6893/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for plastics sheetings. (E.S.B. 6629/63.)
Inquiry for metal folding machine. (E.S.B. 4326/63.)

Finland/U.S.S.R.
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9078/60.)

France
Agency inquiry for chemical products. (E.S.B. 5649/63.)
Agency inquiry for solar energy equipment; air conditioning; oil heaters; generators. (E.S.B. 5661/63.)
Agency inquiry for umbrellas; luggage items. (E.S.B. 5930/63.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for china clay. (E.S.B. 5563/63.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 5875/63.)
Agency inquiry for diamond tipped tools. (E.S.B. 5874/63.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 5963/63.)
Agency inquiry for chemical raw materials; machinery for chemical industry. (E.S.B. 5911/63.)
Agency inquiry for packing machinery; vending machines. (E.S.B. 6385/63.)
Agency inquiry for road building machinery; street marking machinery. (E.S.B. 5819/63.)
Market report on perambulators; push chairs. (E.S.B. 455/63.)
Economic report – February 11-17, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import committee publication – February 12, 1963 – early eating potatoes. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Hong Kong
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment and fittings; pumps. (E.S.B. 5935/63.)

Hungary
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 4288/61.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for domestic electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 6004/63.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/3G.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for non-ferrous metals; tape for pipe threads; road and traffic signal equipment. (E.S.B. 5228/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for ethyl alcohol; sugar. (E.S.B. 6762/63.)
Agency inquiry for marine inboard engines. (E.S.B. 2012/63.)
Agency inquiry for ropes. (E.S.B. 6261/63.)
Agency inquiry for pneumatic and electrical control instruments. (E.S.B. 37808/62.)

Jamaica
Government purchasing policy. (E.S.B. 4639/63.)

Japan
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 5945/62.)

Jordan
Agency inquiry for toilet preparations. (E.S.B. 6620/63.)
Market report on toilet preparations, cosmetics and perfumery. (E.S.B. 2088/63.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for provisions. (E.S.B. 5889/63.)

Kuwait
Market report on sanitary ware. (E.S.B. 1830/63.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 3193/G2.)

Libya
Agency inquiry for bathing wear; plastics sheeting; kitchenware. (E.S.B. 5957/63.)

Malagasy Republic
Economic report – July-December 1962. (C.R.E. 6435/59.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for rosin size; synthetic fibres. (E.S.B. 6807/63.)
Manufacture under licence – girls' coats and suits. (E.S.B. 5891/63.)

Nicaragua
Inquiry for automotive components. (E.S.B. 6718/63.)
Inquiry for plastics moulds and moulding machinery. (E.S.B. 5813/63.) (E.S.B. 5862/63.) (E.S.B. 5659/63.)

Nigeria
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 4532/62.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for concrete mixers; diesel generators; pumps; outboard motors; welding equipment; well drilling equipment. (E.S.B. 1429/63.)
Inquiry for machinery for making surgical instruments. (E.S.B. 6486/63).

Panama
Economic report, July-December 1962. (C.R.E. 1080/G/2.)

Peru
Inquiry for machinery for making steel furniture tubing. (E.S.B. 5900/63.)

Philippines
Inquiry for machine tools; food processing equipment. (E.S.B. 6027/63.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)
Inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 6053/63.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for consumer goods. (E.S.B. 6049/63.)

S. Africa
Agency inquiry for weighing machines; testing machines; industrial bag closing machines. (E.S.B. 5655/63.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for terylene/wool piece-goods; stretch cloth for sportswear; knitwear. (E.S.B. 5651/63.)
Agency inquiry for stainless steel sheet. (E.S.B. 5521/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for rubber. (E.S.B. 6671/63.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear – further information. (E.S.B. 4501/63.)
Inquiry for building supplies; sectional steel buildings. (E.S.B. 6247/63.)

Tanganyika
Inquiry for furniture for airport. (E.S.B. 2129/62.)

Thailand
Agency inquiry for plastics raw materials; machinery for the pharmaceutical industry. (E.S.B. 5872/63.)
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

Trinidad and Tobago
Development programme for 1963. (E.S.B. 23131/62.)

Trucial States
Agency inquiry for consumer goods; pumps; vehicles; builder's supplies; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 6640/63.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant; pumps; electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 5929/63.)
Agency inquiry for marine instruments and equipment. (E.S.B. 6092/63.)
Inquiry for machinery for making plastics laminated hardboard. (E.S.B. 6089/63.)

Uganda
Inquiry for coffee processing machinery. (E.S.B. 6327/63.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for clothing; hand tools; industrial tapes. (E.S.B. 1386/63.)
Agency inquiry for tachometers. (E.S.B. 6209/63.)
Inquiry for marine hardware and supplies; fish handling equipment and gear. (E.S.B. 6090/63.)
Inquiry for painted steel sheets. (E.S.B. 6221/63.)
Inquiry for soap. (E.S.B. 6010/63.)

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Food Preservatives

IT HAS BEEN reported that the Commission of the European Economic Community recently submitted a draft directive to the Council concerning the approximation of member states' legislation on preservatives for use in foodstuffs. The following information has been taken from a memorandum provided by the Information Service of the European Communities.

The directive establishes a single list of preservatives for the protection of food against deterioration. It is based mainly on the Council directive, adopted in October 1962, on the approximation of member states' laws on colouring materials which may be used in food products intended for human consumption. (See pages 1184-1188 of the *Board of Trade Journal*, December 7, 1962.)

The principles observed in the preparation of this common list were:

(a) the protection of public health,

(b) the protection of the consumer against fraud,

(c) practical economic requirements.

It will be necessary as a second stage to define the conditions under which each preservative can be used and to specify the foods to which preservatives can be added. However, conditions of use have already been laid down for some preservatives.

An annex to the directive includes a list of authorized preservatives: Schedule I gives the preservatives which may be mixed into foodstuffs, Schedule II those which may be used solely on the surface and Schedule III substances intended mainly for other purposes but which can also have a secondary preservative effect.

The directive also applies to foodstuffs and preservatives imported into the Community, but it does not affect the provisions of national legislation concerning products also used as food (vinegar, sugar, alimentary oils, etc.), products used for coating (except paraffin wax), products intended to combat organisms harmful to plant life, antibacterial products for use in drinking water and antioxydants products.

The wrapping of preservatives will have to be marked in specified ways to facilitate checking, and a procedure for amending the common list has been laid down so that regular checks may be made into the toxicity of preservatives. When the directive enters into force the member states will have one year in which to amend their laws and two years in which to apply it fully.

Imports from Non-member Countries

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 6, 1961, page 28, a list was published of goods which were exceptions to the general rules, contained in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty of Rome, concerning Community treatment in the European Economic Community for goods imported from non-member countries.

Article 115 of the Treaty provides that any member of the European Economic Community can, in cases of commercial or economic difficulties arising from the carrying out of the commercial policies of the community, be authorized by the Commission to take protective measures.

According to the European Economic Community's monthly bulletin No. 12 for December, 1962, the Federal German Republic, France and Italy have invoked the above provision in respect of the items listed below. As a result, when these items have been imported into a member country from non-member countries they will not, on further movement from that member country to the country indicated, benefit from the internal tariff reductions and increases in quotas which have been granted by that country to the other member countries of the Community; even though they may be accompanied by a Circulation Certificate issued under the conditions set out in the notice appearing on page 1528 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 30, 1960.

In a few cases, according to notices in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* these restrictions may not apply to imports from all sources. These provisions will remain in force until further notice.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

03.01 A II	Carp
ex 24.01	Tobacco leaves, unstripped, and tobacco refuse
31.02 B	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous
59.04	Hempen twine, cordage, ropes and cables
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon
73.02 ex G,H	Ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium
ex 84.41	Sewing machines for domestic use
97.03	Toys

FRANCE

01.01 A II	Horses for slaughter
02.01 A II a	Meat of domestic animals of the bovine species
ex 02.01 B II	Offal of animals of the bovine species and swine (liver)
ex 04.05	Birds eggs and egg yolk, fresh, dried, or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not (not including products falling under Council Regulation No. 21)
05.15 ex B	Salted cod's-roe
07.01	Vegetables and pot-herbs, fresh or chilled
09.01 A II	Coffee, roasted
09.09 I	Aniseed
11.08 A II	Potato starch
16.04 B	Prepared or preserved salmonidae—packed in hermetically sealed containers; in tins, jars, bottles, tubes and the like
20.06 A	Nuts, including roasted ground-nuts
29.15 C II b	Dimethyl terephthalate
ex 29.36	Sulfathiazole
ex 29.44	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride
33.01 A II ex c, ex d	Essential oils (other than terpeneless) of camphor, cananga, geranium (bourbon, rose, etc.), palmarosa, ylang-ylang
35.02	Albumins, albuminates and other albuminoid derivatives
39.07 E ex II	Miscellaneous articles
41.09	Parings and other waste of leather, of leather substitutes from heading 41.10 and of parchment-dressed leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour
42.02 A I and B I	Travel goods
47.01	A. Mechanical and wood pulp, including brown mechanical wood pulp ("semi-chemical pulp") B. Chemical wood pulp. I. sulphate or soda II. sulphite

(*Continued on page* 537)

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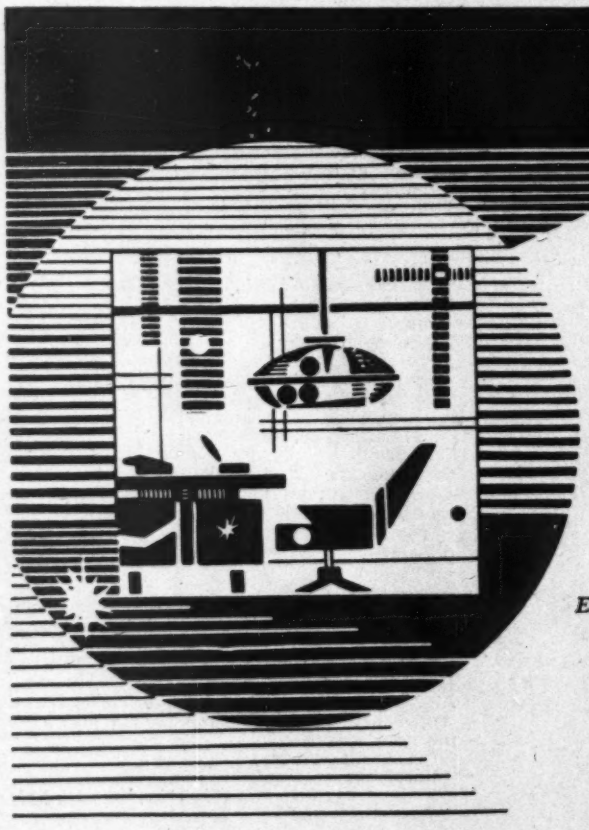

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European Communities (*Continued*)

48.05 B I	Kraft paper and paperboard, creped or crinkled
53.02 ex B	Fine wool of angora rabbits
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods
64.02 B	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material
ex 69.08	Other glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, in ceramic materials other than common earths
85.03	Primary cells and primary batteries
ex 85.15 A III	Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular) prismatic or not
97.06 F I	Rackets for tennis, badminton, squash and the like
98.10 A	Lighters

ITALY

16.04 a	Prepared or preserved fish
28.01 c 28.13 b 28.33 29.02 a 3) 4), 9), 10) 29.02 b 2 29.13 g 2 beta 29.14 a 7 28.01 d	Bromine and its derivatives
28.34 (not including caesium iodide and rubidium iodide) 29.02 a 5), 6), 11), 12) 29.02 b 3	Iodine and its derivatives
29.34 a 38.14 a	Tetraethyl-lead and anti-knock preparations based on tetraethyl-lead ("ethyl fluid")
37.02	Films in rolls, sensitised, unexposed
45.01 and 45.02	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)
48.01 b 2), 3)	Paperboard, unhardened, unglued, etc.
50.01	Silk-worm cocoons
50.02 50.04 to 50.10	Raw silk, silk yarn and woven fabrics of silk,
ex 69.07 c), d) ex 69.08 c), d) 69.09 a 2 beta	Setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles of earthenware or ceramic materials
69.10 c 69.11 69.13 b 5 69.14 b 5	Miscellaneous china or porcelain articles
70.04 to 70.07	Glass
73.02 ex G, H	Ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium
81.04 1 J I	Unwrought antimony waste and scrap
ex 84.35	Printing machinery: offset rotary presses for printing newspapers and other periodicals; multicolour offset rotary presses
84.41 a), b), c)	Sewing machines and parts thereof
84.52 a), b), c) ex 84.55	Calculating machines and parts thereof
ex 85.15 b	Transistor wireless-receivers
85.21 c	Transistors
ex 85.24 a	Carbon and graphite electrodes for electric furnaces
ex 90.01 ex 90.02 90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular) and parts thereof
ex 90.01 ex 90.02 90.07 a 2	Cameras and parts thereof
97.03 d), e)	Other toys and parts thereof

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

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FINLAND

New Global Quotas Programme for 1963

THE FINNISH Authorities have issued a list of global quotas for the year 1963. These quotas are applicable to most countries, except the Communist bloc.

New Quota No.	Commodity	Quota in New Finnmarks
1	Salmon	600,000
2	Filleted fish	2,000,000
3	Other fish	400,000
4	Dried vegetables, meat powder, etc.	1,300,000
5	Raw materials for the food industry	900,000
6	Canned fish	1,700,000
7	Soups, sauces, sweets, etc.	2,150,000
8	Other food industry products	650,000
9	Cereal products	900,000
10	Fruits	38,000,000
11	Starches and gluten	650,000
12	Vegetable oils	2,600,000
13	Fatty acids, glycerol	3,550,000
14	Fats and oils of fish	2,850,000
15	Flour and meals of meat and fish, etc.	5,050,000
16	Gypsum, lime and cement	800,000
17	Lignite and peat, pitch, electric current	1,600,000
18	Tar distilled from coal, crude benzene, gasoline and kerosene	1,200,000
19	Aviation spirit and kerosene	4,650,000
20	Bitumen	2,350,000
21	Zinc oxide, hydrogen peroxide, calcium carbide	450,000
22	Phosphites, organic surface-active agents	5,000,000
23	Toluene, xylene, methanol	550,000
24	Bandaging articles for medical purposes	300,000
25	Products of the chemical industry	3,900,000
26	Explosives	1,600,000
27	Raw hides and furskins	3,000,000
28	Tanned or dressed furskins	2,000,000
29	Leather for soles and insoles; pieces of leather	300,000
30	Articles of leather, composition leather and furskins	750,000
31	Woven fabrics, embroidery, knitted or crocheted fabrics	21,000,000
32	Finishing costs for fabrics	350,000
33	Carpets	1,250,000
34	Wadding and articles of wadding	1,500,000
35	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables	1,350,000
36	Special textile fabrics	1,000,000
37	Other special fabrics	1,100,000
38	Clothes: under garments and outer garments, gloves, apparel and clothing accessories of textile fabrics	10,000,000
39	Headgear	3,000,000
40	Footwear	3,000,000
41	Building materials of stone, cement, ceramic material and glass	2,900,000
42	Sanitary fittings	750,000
43	Articles used for domestic purposes	1,600,000
44	Jewellery and ornaments	2,250,000
45	Silver, gold and platinum, unwrought or semi-manufactured	150,000
46	Tubes and pipes of cast iron	750,000
47	Iron structures and other articles of iron or steel	4,250,000
48	Bolts, nuts, screws, springs	3,800,000
49	Heating and boiling equipment operated by fuel	1,700,000
50	Outboard motors	3,500,000
51	Excavating machinery	4,000,000
52	Type-founding and type-setting machinery	15,000,000
53	Galvanic batteries	1,600,000
54	Electric welding and brazing machinery	3,000,000
55	Electric domestic appliances	1,250,000
56	Telephonic and telegraphic apparatus	25,000,000
57	Television and radio-reception apparatus	10,000,000
58	Electric installation equipment	8,750,000
59	Electric lamps	2,900,000
60	Machinery and apparatus not mentioned elsewhere	41,500,000
61	Passenger cars	52,000,000
62	Lorries, vans, motor buses and special purpose motor vehicles	9,600,000
63	Motorized cycles and bicycles	250,000
64	Motor-cycles and scooters	2,200,000
65	Other transport vehicles	1,100,000
66	Parts and accessories	42,000,000
67	Arms and ammunition	1,050,000
68	Brooms and brushes	700,000
69	Toys and games	1,350,000
70	Buttons	850,000

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Duty-free Entry of Certain Goods

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.248 published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of February 15, 1963, provides, as from that date, for the duty-free entry under Tariff Item 246 (2) of the Customs Tariff of the undermentioned substances for use as spreaders, stickers or welting agents with the articles enumerated in Tariff Items 246 (1) (a), (b) and (c) and 246 (7) and (8) of the Customs Tariff: LISSAPOL NX; LUBROL CS; TERGITOL NPX; and TERGITOL NP33.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT Notices Nos. R.241 and R.242, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 15, 1963, set out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty in these instances.

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents
R.241	239	By the addition, after paragraph (8), of the following paragraph:			
		(9) Glyceryl monostearate:			
		(a) self-emulsifying, with a monoglyceride not exceeding 38%	—	20%	—
		(b) Non-self-emulsifying, with a monoglyceride content not exceeding 45%	—	20%	—
		(c) other	—	10%	—
R.242	329	By the addition, after paragraph (6), of the following paragraph:			
		(7) Plug and muff type eardrum protectors	—	Free	—

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT Notices No. R243-245 inclusive, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 15, 1963, amend the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff and provide for the rebate of duty to the extent set out below on the following goods when imported or withdrawn from bond by registered manufacturers for use in the industry specified:

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
R.243	464	ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: Bleached cotton	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
		By the substitution, for the item, of the following item: 464 (no paragraph)	
R.244	464	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item: 464 INDUSTRY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF EMBROIDERY:	
		(1) Woven fabrics and lace net (excluding knitted fabrics), of a weight not exceeding 3 ounces per square yard and of a free-on-board price not exceeding R1.25 per lb. by weight of material	The whole duty.
		(2) Yarn	The whole duty.
R.245	497	BOOT AND SHOEMAKING INDUSTRY: By the substitution for paragraphs (1) and (2) of the following paragraphs:	
		(1) Woven cotton fabrics raised on one side, and other textile fabrics, for use as linings, but excluding the following: Calico, drill, twill or sateen, not raised on one side, Canvas, and Fabrics coated or impregnated with cellulose or other artificial plastic material.	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
		(2) Woven cotton fabrics raised on one side, and other backing cloth, for uppers and insoles but excluding the following: Calico, drill, twill or sateen, not raised on one side, Canvas, and Fabrics coated or impregnated with cellulose or other artificial plastic material.	To the extent of the intermediate duty.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Re-organization of State Controlled Enterprises

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT have now formed a new General Egyptian Organization to take the place of the General Egyptian Organization for the Cinema and the General Egyptian Organization for Broadcasting and Television.

The new Organization is the General Egyptian Organization for Cinema, Broadcasting and Television. Details of the affiliated companies can be seen at the Board of Trade, Library, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

The notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 8, page 357, should have included the following organization:

The General Egyptian Organization for Housing and Public Contracting.

LIBYA

Customs Tariff Amendment

THE LIBYAN Customs Tariff has been amended as shown below.

Item No.		Duties Amended
2/1-5	Edible meat and limbs whether fresh, cooled or frozen	Nil
(b)	Lamb, goat, beef and camel	Nil
(G)	Other	100 mills per kilo net
9/2-3	Tea, matti and tea substitutes	100 mills per kilo
10/1	Flour and flour mix	Nil
10/2	Rye	Nil
10/3	Barley	Nil
10/4-5	Corn	Nil
10/6	Rice:	
	(A) Unpeeled	Nil
	(B) Edible seeds	Nil
	(C) Peeled and polished	Nil
11/1	Grain flour:	
	(A) in cans or other packages of not more than 5 kgs. net	Nil
	(B) Other:	
	1. Wheat flour and flour of wheat mix	Nil
	2. Rice powder	Nil
	3. Flour of barley or other grains	Nil
11/2	Manures: peeled grains (round or split or flat except peeled or polished rice or grain, plants or flour of grain):	
	(A) Flour manure	Nil
	(B) Other	Nil
19/3	Food pastry (maraconi, vermicelli, etc.)	10%
25/7	Clay (such as caoline and pentonite, etc.) whether calcified or not; but does not include extended clay coming under Item 68/7; earthmolite and the like	2%
30/1	Glands and other parts for medical treatment, dried or powdered, and similar items not given elsewhere	Nil
30/2	Serum vaccines, toxides of implanted germs and similar items	Nil
30/3	Medicines for human medicine and veterinary medicine	Nil
30/5	Other pharmaceutical products	Nil
55/9	Yarn of other cotton:	
	(A) 'Mahmoudi' not exceeding 1M. wide	5%
	(B) Unbleached	5%
	(C) Other kinds	10%
55/10	Wastes of cotton yarn	10%
70/13	Glassware for table, kitchen, toilet or office or for similar purposes, except Item 70/19:	
	(A) Tea cups	10%

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468/9).

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Global Quotas

THE *Direction du Commerce Exterieur* of the Senegalese Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs has announced additional global currency quotas for 1962. These are open for application by recognized importers up to March 4, 1963.

Details of the additional quotas are:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount (N.F.)
22—03	Beer	100,000
22—09	Whisky and Gin	300,000
Chapters, 17, 18, 19	Various sugar, cocoa, and cereal preparations	150,000
01, 02, 03, 04—05, 06, 07, 08, 09—02 09—03 to 10, 11 (not 11—01A and 07) 11—07, 12 (not 12—06) 12—06, 15 (not 15—07Ae) 15—07Bb, 15—07Bd, 15—07Aj, 16, 20, 21, 24—01, 02 55—09, 56—07 57—07, 08 82 91	Various foodstuffs	2,000,000
	Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco	200,000
	Printed piece goods	1,500,000
	Various piece goods other than printed	150,000
	Tools and cutlery	100,000
	Watches and clocks	100,000
42, 44, 48, 48—10 to 21, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55—01 to 04, 55—06, 57 (not 57—10), 58, 59—05A, 59 (not 05A) 62 (not 62—01B), 62—03, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69—11 and 12, 69 (not 69—11 and 12), 70, 71, 94, 94—01, 03 and 04, 96, 97, 98.	Miscellaneous, including wool, cotton in bulk, carpets, china-ware and glassware, musical instruments and toys	2,000,000

The text of this announcement may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 4138, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Investments in Italy

A new edition of A Guide for Foreign Investors in Italy has been published by Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. The first edition of this Guide was published early in 1959. Inquiries for copies should be made to The Italian Economic Corporation, 54, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Import Control

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25, 1962, published instructions issued by the Syrian Ministry of Economy relating to the classification of goods for purposes of import control.

The following goods were included in the table of products, the import of which was suspended. These goods are now included in the list of products, the import of which is authorized under the system of quotas, and for which import licences are issued in conformity with the instructions relevant thereto:

Item No.	Description of goods
812	Lighting apparatus made up of two or several neon bars in their metal framework. Humidity preventing lighting equipment.
965	Plastic boxes intended to hold jewels.
966	Plastic boxes intended to hold jewels.
967	Plastic cupboards.
969 to 972	Tooth brushes, hairbrushes, neck brushes and brushes for cleaning furniture.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2449).

BURMA

Nationalization of Banks

THE GOVERNMENT of the Union of Burma announced on February 23 the nationalization of all private and commercial banks in Burma to take effect immediately. The branches of British banks affected are the Chartered Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank Ltd., and National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.

A scheme of compensation has been drawn up for the assets and shares of banks taken over and a Compensation Commission is to be appointed to consider claims relating to the properties and premises of foreign banks.

SINGAPORE

Import Licensing Regulations

THE DEPARTMENT of Imports and Exports Control and Registration in Singapore have issued Notice to Imports No. 164 which states that with effect from February 15, the Open General Import Licence No. 1 of 1961 is amended by deleting the following items from the First Schedule:

(a) Washing soap, comprising hard soap, soap powder and liquid soap (but not toilet soap, abrasive soap and detergents);
(b) Fresh vegetables; and
(c) Fresh or frozen fish, prawns, crabs and lobsters for human consumption (marine and freshwater).

This means that these goods may now be imported into Singapore from the United Kingdom under the Open General Import Licence and should be deleted from the list of goods requiring individual import licences which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 20, 1961, page 838, and amended by a notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 25, 1963, page 228.

The Notice to Importers also states that individual import licences will no longer be required for imports of the following goods into Singapore from the Federation of Malaya:

(a) Eggs in shell;
(b) Live poultry;
(c) Livestock and cattle; and
(d) Swine.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317) quoting reference C.R.E. 686/2/G.

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government propose to declare the following industry and products to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industry	*Products*
Constructional clay products manufacture.	(i) Ornamental heavy clay products (ii) Refractory materials (iii) Machine-pressed clay roof tiles

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before March 15.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

HONG KONG

Certificates for Imports of Meat and Poultry

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of Proclamation No. 1 of 1963 which states that the Hong Kong Imported Meat and Poultry Regulations, 1962, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, 1962, page 634, will come into operation on May 1, 1963.

Newspaper Readership Patterns

'Education, social class and newspaper reading', the first of a series of booklets dealing with the IPA National Readership Surveys, analyses newspaper readership patterns against educational backgrounds. Inquiries for copies to: The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, 44 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

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AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by the Customs Proposals affecting cotton yarns, which came into effect on February 11, 1963. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
464	Textile goods, viz.: of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, not covered by Items 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Yarns:						
	[(4) Other:						
	(a) Mercerized *ad val.*	Free	20%	20%	Various (Under new Items 464 (B) (4) (a) (1), (B) (4) (a) (2), (B) (4) (a) (3), (B) (4) (a) (4) and (B) (4) (c))		
	(b) Singles:						
	(1) In count No. 30 or finer *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Various (Under new Items 464 (B) (4) (a) (1) and (B) (4) (a) (2))		
	(2) In counts up to and including No. 20 count *ad val.*	15%	27½%	27½%	15%	27½%	27½%
	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 60d. per lb. an additional duty of *ad val.*	2½%	2½%	2½%	1d. per lb.	1d. per lb.	1d. per lb. (Under new Item 464 (B) (4) (a) (4))
	(3) Other *ad val.*	27½%	40%	40%	Various (Under new Items 464 (B) (4) (a) (2) and (B) (4) (a) (3))		
	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 65d. per lb., an additional duty of *ad val.*	2½%	2½%	2½%			
	(c) Folded:						
	(1) Having each ply in count No. 50 or finer *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Various (Under new Items 464 (B) (4) (b) (1) and (B) (4) (b) (2))		
	(2) Other *ad val.*	27½%	40%	40%	25%	37½%	37½%
	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 65d. per lb., an additional duty of] *ad val.*	2½%	2½%	2½%	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 70d. per lb., an additional duty of 1d. per lb.	1d. per lb.	1d. per lb. Under new Item 464 (B) (4) (b) (2))
	(4) *Other:*						
	(a) Singles, including mercerized singles:						
	(1) Finer than count No. 60 ad val.	Free	20%	20% (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (a))	Free	7½%	7½%
		No change (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (b) (1))					
	(2) Finer than count No. 40 and not finer than count No. 60 ad val.	27½%	40%	40%	25%	37½%	37½%
	and, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 85d. per lb., an additional duty of per lb.	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 65d. per lb., an additional duty of 2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.* (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (b) (3))	1d.	1d.	1d.
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½% (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (b) (1))			
	ad val.	Free	20%	20% (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (a))			
	(3) Finer than count No. 20 and not finer than count No. 40 ad val.	27½%	40%	40%	25%	37½%	37½%
	and, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 70d. per lb., an additional duty of per lb.	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 65d. per lb., an additional duty of 2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.* (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (b) (3))	1d.	1d.	1d.
	ad val.	Free	20%	20% (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (a))			
	(4) Other ad val.	15%	27½%	27½%	15%	27½%	27½%
	and, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 60d. per lb., an additional duty of per lb.	2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.* (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (b) (2))	1d.	1d.	1d.
	ad val.	Free	20%	20% (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (a))			
	(b) Folded, not including mercerized:						
	(1) Having each and every ply finer than count No. 60 ad val.	No change (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (c) (1))			Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) Other ad val.	27½%	40%	40%	25%	37½%	37½%
	and, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 70d. per lb., an additional duty of per lb.	and for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 65d. per lb., an additional duty of 2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.* (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (c) (2))	1d.	1d.	1d.
	ad val.	Free	7½%	7½% ((Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (c) (1))			
	(c) Folded, mercerized ad val.	No change (Under former Item 464 (B) (4) (a))			Free	20%	20%

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £Sterling 100.

(*Continued on page* 543)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).

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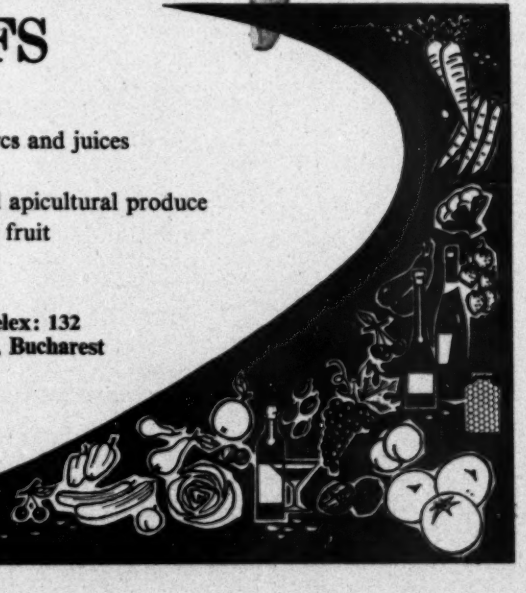

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-Laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, viz.: Oxygen, capable of cutting curves and figures in steel exceeding ½ inch in thickness	449 (A) (1)	Free
PIGMENTS, pearl lustre, containing not less than 25% by weight of lustre producing substances, provided such pigments contain no lead phosphate or bismuth oxyiodide		
YARNS: Viscose rayon, continuous filament, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (d)		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 482 (B): Pile fabrics, for use in the manufacture of fur toys or of brassieres or corsets, under security.	449 (A) (1)	Free
YARNS: Cotton, folded, in the grey for use in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns, under security		
Polyester, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (b)		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
COLLARS, clerical, of artificial plastic material	110 (I)	27½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES: Metal-working: Boring, drilling, milling and tapping machines, combined, the drilling portion being radial	172 (B) (1), (B) (2), (B) (4) or (C) (7)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Boring, drilling, milling and turning machines, combined	172 (B) (1), (B) (2), (B) (4) or (C) (3))	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Chucks, machine, except pneumatic, whether imported with machines or separately	173 (A) (4)	Free
Cutting machines for cutting off portions of metal pipes already laid in a pipe line including cutting tools imported with and for use therewith	172 (C) (6) (d)	Free
Die heads imported separately including setting gauges imported therewith	172 (D) (1) or (3)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Drills (interchangeable (inserted) tools) composed wholly of a non-ferrous alloy of chromium, tungsten and either or both cobalt or molybdenum	176 (F) (2) (a) (1) or 176 (F) (2) (f)	12½% *ad val.* or 27½% *ad val.*
Engraving machines, pantograph type, not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 176 (C) (4)	172 (D) (3)	Free
Facing and boring machines, combined	172 (B) (1) or 172 (D) (3)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Feeders, sheet metal, automatic, for separating and feeding metal sheets	172 (D) (3)	Free
Forging machines for the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets and similar articles	172 (C) (5)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Hammers, steam, sizes over 16 in. cylinder. (These hammers are not driven by a belt but are acted upon directly by the steam which is within themselves).		
Heads, attachment, designed solely for the installation of wire thread inserts into tapped holes	172 (D) (1) or 172 (D) (3)	27½% *ad val.* Free
Healds, flat steel or wire type, as used in connection with wire weaving looms	173 (B) or 173 (C)	Free or 27½% *ad val.*
Lathe profiling attachments, but not including lathes to which the attachments may be or are fitted		
Lathes: Capstan or turret, having a collet capacity: Not exceeding one-half inch	172 (C) (3)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Of one inch or exceeding one inch. Multi-tool, specially designed as such. Precision, being small metal-turning lathes under 5½ inches height of centres, of a degree of accuracy within that prescribed by tests set out on page 32 of Dr. George Schlesinger's book entitled 'Testing Machine Tools,' third edition, 1940, and including any attachments shown in maker's catalogues as being for and ordinarily available for the particular lathes concerned	172 (C) (3) or 173 (A),(B) or (C)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Profiling, where the profiling arrangement is incorporated in the general design of the lathe, but not including engine lathes with profiling attachments. Specially designed for use with, and only suitable for use with, diamond cutting tools. Surfacing and boring, and specified as such, having a 26 inch swing or greater	172 (C) (3)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Mesh-making machines, wire, automatic, for making diamond chain link fencing in mesh widths not exceeding 5 inches, including equipment for the simultaneous introduction of selvedge wires, barbed or plain	172 (D) (3)	Free
Presses, extrusion, as used in the manufacture of collapsible tubes	172 (C) (5) (c)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Riveting machines, mechanical (other than electro-mechanical), but not including snaps	172 (C) (5)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
Rolling or spring forging machines, as used in connection with the production of plate springs for carriage car and railway work	172 (C) (5) or 172 (D) (3)	27½% *ad val.* or Free
PAPER, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (F) (2) (b) or (d), as follows: Printing: Imitation art, containing not less than 25% mineral loading	334 (F) (2) (d)	£11 16s. 8d. per ton and, in addition a temporary duty of £10 per ton.

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CHARCOAL: Artists: Shaped in the form of a crayon or pencil or the like	223 (B) (2)	17½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Otherwise, in bulk	Unspecified*	—
TOWELS: Other than terry towels, viz.: Crash, dowlas, forfar, glass cloth huckaback, kitchen and tea. NOTE: Item 120 (C) (4) is to be interpreted as covering all types of towels provided they are not made from terry towelling.	120 (C) (4)	17½% *ad val.*

***Explanatory Note re Term 'Unspecified'**

The term 'Unspecified' signifies that the goods so classified, when imported in bulk, are not included in any item in the Customs Tariff and are *free of duty* from all countries. Such goods, however, when put up for retail sale or household use, are classified under Tariff Item 79.

Under Item 79 the British Preferential Rate of Duty is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* and normally Primage Duty 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

NOTE: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Advisory Committee

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963 (page 435) announcing that the rates of duty now applicable to certain goods would be considered by the Tariff Advisory Committee. The Committee will also consider the rates of duty now applicable under:

(r) Tariff Item 332 (B) (6) to rubber transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting reinforced with metal cordage and having a width of not less than 30 inches.

Market Research

A recent publication in the 'Teach Yourself Books' series is entitled 'Market Research'. Copies: The English Universities Press Ltd., 102 Newgate Street, London, E.C.2. Price 7s. 6d.

?

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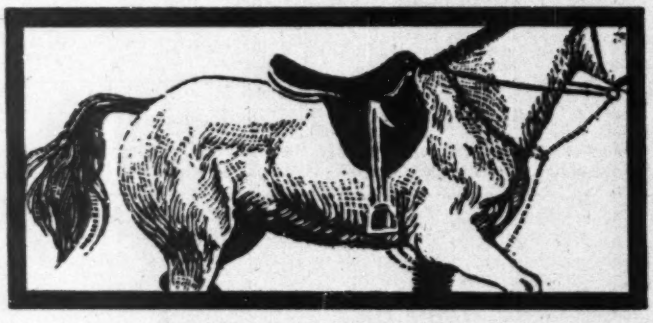

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NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions and amendments relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, 1962, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently).

1. *Token Allocation – Confectionery n.e.i.* (*excluding medicated confectionery*).

A token allocation of 100 per cent. 1961 licences same goods has been provided for confectionery, n.e.i. (excluding medicated confectionery) item code 32-2 in the 1961 Licensing Schedule.

2. *Item Code* 64.03 – *Dry flong, etc.*

Tariff Item 'ex 641.958.1' is to be added to the Tariff Item column.

3. *Item Code* 64.02 – *Paper and paperboard, etc.*

Ex is to be inserted before Tariff Item 641.958.1.

4. *Item Code* 64.16 – *Uncoated printing* (*except newsprint*) *and writing paper, etc., viz.: unprinted in sheets, etc.*

The allocation in respect of item code 64.16, uncoated printing (except newsprint) and writing paper, etc., viz: unprinted in sheets, etc., is increased from 85 per cent. 1960 licences (same goods) to 100 per cent. 1960 licences (same goods).

5. *Item Code* 69.32 – *Stoves, non-electric, etc.*

Holders of licences for item code 69.32 whose licences are restricted to kerosene stoves only, may, on application, have this restriction removed.

FIJI

Customs Tariff Amended

THE FIJI ROYAL GOVERNMENT *Gazette* Supplement of December 14, 1962 contains copies of Legal Notices No. 208, 210-212, 214-216 and 218 which amend the First Schedule to the Fiji Customs Ordinance. The items listed below have been amended to read as follows and several new items, also listed, have been added to the Schedule:

Item No.	Article	Unit	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
55	Insecticides, pesticides and fungicides (including ingredients) for agricultural purposes	*ad val.*	Free	20%
98	Machinery and plant n.e.s. exclusive of buildings and building materials other than firebricks, and the necessary permanent fixtures for its installation and component and fashioned parts thereof (including bolts and nuts imported with and belonging to the same) imported solely for industrial purposes and admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs	*ad val.*	Free	15%
	Provided that in the case of the following machinery and plant the rates of duty shall be:			
	(b) Matchmaking when imported on or before December 31, 1963		Free	Free
118	(d) Radio receiving sets, radiograms, record players, tape recorders and television sets, complete	*ad val.*	Free	Free
128	Watches, complete and wrist watch straps or bands, of all materials	*ad val*	Free	Free
217	Matches and vestas:			
	(a) Wax, in boxes containing an average of not more than 60 matches or vestas	per gross boxes	34s.	37s. 6d.
	(b) Wax, in boxes for every additional 20 matches or vestas or part thereof over an average of 60 in any container an additional duty	per gross boxes	11s. 4d.	12s. 6d.
	(c) Wooden, in boxes containing an average of not more than 60 matches	per gross boxes	31s. 6d.	33s. 9d.
	(d) Wooden, in boxes for every additional 20 matches or part thereof over an average of 60 in any container an additional duty	per gross boxes	10s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
	(e) of materials other than wax or wood in boxes, a duty corresponding to the duty payable on wooden matches			
	(f) Matches or vestas not otherwise enumerated	per 1,000 matches	5s.	5s. 4d.
	NOTE: Boxes of permanent value when empty shall be charged in addition to the duty payable on matches therein.			
234	Spirits for use as motor fuel when denatured to a standard prescribed under the Customs Ordinance	per gal.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
235	Spirits, methylated as defined in the Methylated Spirits Ordinance, 1962	per liq. gal.	4s.	6s.
237	Spirits, meaning ethyl alcohol or methyl alcohol of a strength not less than one hundred and forty per cent. proof spirit in each case:			
	(a) imported by a registered pharmacist solely for use in the dispensing of prescriptions and declared by such pharmacist to be imported soley for such use	per liq. gal.	4s.	6s.
	(b) imported for use in hospitals and out-patient clinics solely for medical or surgical purposes or for use in educational institutions solely for educational purposes declared by such user to be imported solely for such purposes	per liq. gal.	Free	2s.
	(c) imported solely for industrial purposes by an industrial undertaking approved by the Financial Secretary and declared by such undertaking to be imported solely for such purpose	per liq. gal.	4s.	6s.
	(d) other	per liq. gal.	110s.	165s.
	New Items			
112 A	Pallets designed to be lifted by mechanical appliances to enable loads to be handled expeditiously		Free	Free
122 A	Photographic and cinematographic cameras complete but excluding cinematographic cameras designed for use with film larger than 8 mm.	*ad val.*	Free	Free
122 B	Filters, flashlight attachments (complete), lenses, lightmeters and tripods but excluding those designed for use with cinematographic cameras excluded under item 122 A.	*ad val.*	Free	Free
122 C	Projectors, including projectors combined with sound recorders or with sound reproducers but excluding those designed for use with cinematographic film larger than 8 mm.	*ad val.*	Free	Free
128 A	Telescopes, binoculars and monoculars, complete	*ad val.*	Free	Free
177 B	Contraceptives		Free	Free
216 A	Machinery, plant and components and fashioned parts thereof; containers, parts thereof and packing materials for containing and packing finished products; and ingredient materials which are approved by the Financial Secretary as being for the processes of extraction and concentration of fruit juices or for manufacturing such other fruit or agricultural products as may be approved by the Financial Secretary or for packing or containing the finished products and which are imported and declared to be imported for the purposes aforesaid		Free	Free

Exemption from Port and Customs Service Tax

LEGAL NOTICE No. 213, which was published in the Fiji Royal Government *Gazette* Supplement of December 14, 1962, amends the list of goods exempt from Port and Customs Service Tax. The following item should be added to the list of exemptions:

Pallets designed to be lifted by mechanical appliances to enable loads to be handled expeditiously.

UNITED STATES

Hearing on New Tariff Provisions

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have announced that, with a view to the preparation of a Fifth Supplemental Report, they are giving further consideration to certain provisions of the new tariff schedules and have invited interested parties to submit information and views bearing on these provisions. The items concerned are listed below. A public hearing is being held at the Tariff Commission Building in Washington on March 14, and requests to appear must be filed in writing with the Secretary of the Commission by March 11. Written statements, of which 19 copies are

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

required, must be submitted not later than March 20, 1963, and sent to the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

Pork, boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers. Non-citrus fruit juices, concentrated or not concentrated, and cider. Anchovy oil. Hair and fur removed from the skin, if dyed or processed. Hydroids. Carrageen and carrageenin. Hardwood, edge-glued or end-glued, not drilled or treated. Flax and hemp fibres to be used in paper-making. Other calendars of paper. Other printed matter. Textile filaments and fibres of glass and yarns and other textile articles of glass. Nylon monofilament for brushes. Ornamented fabrics and ornamented motifs, not specially provided for. Needle-punched felts. Webs, wadding, matting and non-woven fabrics, including felts and bonded fabrics of wool, and articles thereof. Clothing for paper-making, printing, or other machines. Floor coverings, and matting, of coir. Hand-hooked floor coverings. Braided, etc., floor coverings. Other textile floor coverings. 'Modified benzenoid' (definition of term). Certain organic compounds. Niacin, niacinamide and pyridoxine (vitamin B6). Other enzymes and ferments. Haartlem oil. Tannic acid. Vinyl resins. Lubricating oils and greases. Marble slabs. Asphaltum, bitumen, and limestone-rock asphalt. Glass electric insulators. Other articles of fine-grained earthenware. Other articles of non-bone chinaware or of sub-porcelain. Articles of glass, pressed. Tubes and tubing of glass, with their ends processed. Titanium slag. Plates, sheets and strips of base metal which are corrugated, crimped, or similarly processed. Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel. Wire covered with textile or other material not wholly of metal. Knives and forks. Spoons and ladles. Articles, wares, and parts, of precious metal. Internal combustion engines and parts thereof. Parts of hand-directed or-controlled tools. Turn or turned footwear, of leather. Welt footwear, of leather. Slippers for housewear, of leather. Footwear of rubber or plastics. Headwear of non-woven wool felt. Gloves, of rubber or plastics. Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes. Projectors. Magnetic recording media. Furniture, of rubber or plastics. Fish hooks. Parts of golf balls. Skis, ski equipment, snowshoes, etc. Inflatable balls. Magic tricks and practical joke articles. Articles n.s.p.f., of synthetic rubber or plastics. Magnetic video tape. Lacrosse sticks. Skeet targets. Non-thermic, non-ornamental devices for curling the hair. Vacuum containers and glass inners therefor. Watch movements.

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A copy of the Commission's notice, in which these items are mentioned, may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E49 Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Inquiries about this notice may, however, be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

MEXICO

Import Licensing

DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, January 24, made goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence:

Tariff No.	Description
680.12.02	Rectangular iron or steel grilles for floors made with square bars, joined together in different ways whether or not contained in a metal casing and lined with abrasive material on one side. (Used as safety devices.)
712.00.03	Dredgers, cranes, excavators and mechanical shovels, factory-fitted with wheels or tracks, other than those falling within No. 751.04.04, weighing 125,000 kilograms or less.
712.00.04	Dredgers, cranes, excavators and mechanical shovels, factory-fitted with wheels or tracks, other than those falling within No. 751.04.04, weighing more than 125,000 kilograms.
712.00.10	Mine or building machines, rotary, mounted on wheels or tracks, whether or not powered by a diesel engine, other than those falling within No. 751.04.06.
751.04.07	Cranes fitted on wheels with vehicular weight of up to 1,000 kilograms.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Tariff Concessions

A COPY HAS now been received of the lists of tariff concessions granted by the parties to the Treaty of Montevideo at the second Conference of Contracting parties held in Mexico City, and can be seen, in the Spanish, at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. The concessions take effect from January 1, 1963.

CHILE

Amendments to Import List

THE CHILEAN MINISTRY of Finance announced extensive tax surcharge amendments in the Official Gazette of February 18. The rate of tax on some 600 items has been reduced and some items have been freed altogether. Full details of the amendments will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as they are available.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Internal Consumption Tax

BY DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DECREE No. 6176 of January 31, 1962, Items 33 and 37 of the list of goods subject to Internal Consumption Tax (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 4, 1960, pages 1136 and 1137) has been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	New Tax	Old Tax
		(RD $)	
33	Gramophones, radio receivers that do not work on batteries or accumulators, television sets, gramophone records, recording tapes, cine-projectors and other similar apparatus, and spare parts for them . . . . . (Amended description)	25% *ad val.*	(No change)
(a)	Juke boxes, electric guitars and other similar apparatus	55% *ad val.*	(No change)
37	Electric apparatus, machines and appliances, and parts and accessories thereof: materials and accessories for electrical installations or for the production, distribution or insulation of electricity:		
(a)	Electric horns and trumpets, sparking plugs, sealed beam and other lamp bulbs. . . (Amended description)	10% *ad val.*	(No change)
(b)	Accumulators and batteries . . . . . (New sub-heading)	5% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*

CANADA

Surcharge on Imports

DETAILS were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 13 (pages 86 to 93) and July 20, 1962 (pages 144 to 147) of the tariff items affected by the temporary graduated surcharge on imported goods. Announcements in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, September 14, October 26 and November 23, 1961, gave details of a number of tariff items on which the surcharge had been eliminated or reduced.

The Canadian Government has now issued Order in Council P.C. 1963-265, effective February 20, 1963, which, in addition to eliminating the surcharge on plywood, gives details of the following surcharge relaxations.

A. – Tariff items on which the surcharge is eliminated

Tariff Item	Description
8 c	Pates de foie, foies gras, preserved, in tins or otherwise; lark pates.
9 b	Quails, partridges, and squabs, live or dead, n.o.p.
9 g	Game, n.o.p.
85 a	Mushrooms, dried or otherwise preserved.
85 b	Truffles, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved.
105 g	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of creme de menthe, maraschino or other flavour.
142 c	Converted tobacco leaf for use in the manufacture of cigar binders.
181 b	Processed paper, in single sheets, punched or not, printed or not, for use as master units in offset duplicating machines.
192	Tarred paper and prepared roofings (including shingles), fibre-board, strawboard, sheathing and insulation, manufactured wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.; blotting paper, not printed nor illustrated.
199 b	Containers wholly or partially manufactured from fibreboard or paperboard.
199 c	Waxed stencil paper for use on duplicating machines.
226	Candles.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap and soap, n.o.p.
230	Castile soap.
232 f	Mucilage and adhesive paste.
255 a	Bleached shellac, including refined or dewaxed bleached shellac.
286	Earthenware and stoneware, viz.: demijohns, churns or crocks, n.o.p.
287	All tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain or white granite, but not to include teapots, jugs and similar articles of the type commonly known as earthenware.
287 a	Articles of chinaware when imported to be mounted by manufacturers of silverware in their own factories.
287 b	Undecorated tableware, for use in the manufacture of decorated tableware entitled to entry under Tariff Item 287; to be decorated with kiln-fired decoration.
288	Stoneware and Rockingham ware and earthenware, n.o.p.
288 a	Chemical stoneware composed of a non-absorbent vitrified body specially compounded to resist acids or other corrosive reagents.
305 f	Flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides.
326 c (2)	Blanks or shapes of uncoloured clear glass when imported for use in manufacture of silvered, coloured or decorated Christmas tree ornaments.
326 c (3)	Single wall hollow shapes of glass, not silvered, when imported by manufacturers of vacuum insulated containers for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
326 f	Moulded illuminating shades, reflectors and refractors of glass, of synthetic resins, of pyroxylin, or of plastics of cellulose acetate or other chemical derivatives of cellulose, of a class or kind not made in Canada, designed for use with lighting fixtures or with portable lamps.
326 m	Articles of glass, not including plate or sheet or machine-made tumblers, to be cut or mounted, when imported by manufacturers of cut or mounted glassware, for use in the manufacture of such glassware in their own factories, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
326 n	Machine-made glass tumblers, when imported by manufacturers of cut or mounted glassware, for use in the manufacture of such glassware in their own factories, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
339 a	Lead capsules for bottles.
350 a	Electric resistance strip, ribbon, wire and wire cold-rolled after drawing, containing from 19 per cent. to 26 per cent. chromium, 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. aluminium, one-half per cent. to 4 per cent. cobalt, and remainder iron.
351	Wire, single or several, covered with any material, including cable so covered; n.o.p.
351 b	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper.
351 c	Brass wire for the manufacture of fourdrinier wire or of paper-machine wire cloth.
353	Aluminium and alloys thereof: (b) Bars, rods, plates, sheets, strips, circles, squares, discs and rectangles. (c) Angles, channels, beams, tees and other rolled, drawn or extruded sections and shapes.
354 d	Aluminium covered aluminium alloy wire or rod, 0·375 inch or less in diameter, for use in the manufacture of wire less than 0·25 inch in diameter.
362 c	Nickel-plated ware, gilt or electro-plated ware, n.o.p.
379	Bars or rods of iron or steel, hot-rolled, plain or deformed, namely: rounds, half-rounds, ovals, half-ovals, squares, round-cornered squares, hexagons, octagons or other multi-sided bars or rods; flats, 13/64 inch or more in thickness and eight inches or less in width.
379 a	Bars or rods of iron or steel, as described in Tariff Item 379, cold-rolled or cold-drawn.
379 b	Bars or rods of iron or steel, as described in Tariff Item 379, further processed than hot- or cold-rolled or cold-drawn, or otherwise processed.
379 d	Rods of iron or steel, in the coil not more than 0·375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire fencing for use in the manufacture of wire for wire fencing.
380	Shapes or sections of iron or steel, not further manufactured than hot- or cold-rolled: (1) Angles, beams, channels, tees, zees, or other shapes or sections, n.o.p. (2) Wide-flange beams more than 10 inches but not more than 18 inches in depth; when not made in Canada.
	(3) Angles more than six inches in length of either leg; beams, including wide-flange beams, more than 18 inches in depth, channels more than 15 inches in depth, zees more than six inches in depth or any leg, all the foregoing when not made in Canada.
380 a	Iron or steel, angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees and other shapes or sections, punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot-rolled, n.o.p.
381	Plate of iron or steel, not further manufactured than hot- or cold-rolled, and whether or not coated, coiled, or with rolled surface pattern.
381 a	Plate of iron or steel, tanged or gibbed.
381 b	Plate of iron or steel, n.o.p.
382	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, corrugated or not, and whether or not with rolled surface pattern. (1) Hot-rolled. (2) Cold-rolled or cold-drawn. (3) Coated with tin or vitreous enamel. (4) Coated with zinc. (5) Coated, n.o.p. (7) Cold-rolled, with silicon content of 0·075 per cent. or more, when imported by manufacturers of electrical apparatus or of parts therefor, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or of parts therefor, in their own factories. (8) Coated with metal or metals other than lead, zinc or tin.
382 a	Hoop steel, hot-rolled, with mill or rolled edges, plain or coated, 0·0972 inch or less in thickness, not more than three inches in width, for use in the manufacture of hoops for barrels or kegs.
382 b	Sheet or strip, of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·025 of an inch in thickness, containing not less than 2·90 per cent. of silicon, coated or not, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or parts of electrical apparatus.
382 d	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·125 inch in thickness, with cutting edge on one or both sides, for use in the manufacture of cutting dies.
383	Plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, not tempered or ground, nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, for use in the manufacture of saws.
383 a	Plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, hardened, tempered or ground, not further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, for use in the manufacture of saws.
384	Skelp, plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled when imported by manufacturers of pipes or tubes, for use in the manufacture of pipes or tubes.
385	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, coated with lead or with an alloy of lead and tin.
387	Railway rails of iron or steel, of any weight, or for any purpose, punched, drilled, or not.
387 a	Rails (track) of iron or steel, other than railway rails, further manufactured than hot-rolled, with other sections, arched or not, welded thereto or not.
390	Castings, of iron or steel, in the rough, n.o.p.
390 a	Piston ring castings, of iron or steel, in the rough.
392	Forgings, of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, n.o.p.
392 a	(1) Forgings of iron or steel, hollow, rough-machined or not, not less than 12 inches in internal diameter; all other forgings, solid or otherwise, rough-turned or rough-machined or not, of a weight of 20 tons or more. (2) Forgings, solid or otherwise, rough-turned or rough-machined or not, of a weight of 40 tons or over.
392 c	Forged gold club heads if iron or steel, with or without face or similar marking, but not ground, polished, plated or otherwise finished.
396	Pipes or tubes of cast iron, whether or not coated or lined.
397	Pipes or tubes of iron or steel, n.o.p., with plain or processed ends, whether or not coated or lined.
397 a	Pipes or tubes of iron or steel, with plain or processed ends, seamless, cold-drawn.
397 b	Corrugated metal culvert pipe, coated or not.
397 c	Tubes of iron or steel, welded, not more than one-half inch in diameter, coated with metals other than zinc, not polished, bent nor further manufactured, for use in Canadian manufactures.
398	Pipes or tubes of iron or steel, with plain, swelled or thickened ends, for use in the manufacture or repair of pressure parts of boilers, pulp mill digesters and vessels for the refining of oil.
398 a	Pipes or tubes of iron and steel, with plain ends, for use in the manufacture of rails for paper-making machinery.
398 b	Hot-rolled steel hollows for use in the manufacture of cold-reduced seamless steel tubes.
398 c	Tubes of iron or steel, seamless, when imported by manufacturers of bearings, for use in the manufacture of bearings in their own factories.
399	Pipes or tubes if iron or steel, more than 10¾ inches in diameter, and fittings and couplings therefor, for use in the transmission of natural gas to points of distribution or in the transmission of crude oil.
399 a	Pipes or tubes of iron or steel, commonly known as 'oil-country goods,' being casing or tubing and fittings or couplings therefor; sucker rods, pony rods, polished rods and couplings therefor; seismograph drilling bits, in sizes 3½ inches to 4½ inches inclusive; all of the foregoing for use in connection with natural gas or oil wells.
401	Wire, of iron or steel: (f) Single or several, coated, n.o.p., or covered with any material, including cable so covered. (g) N.o.p.
402 a	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; wire cloth or wire netting, of iron or steel, coated or not.
407	Silent chain and finished roller chain, of iron or steel, and complete parts thereof of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p., either chain of the type which operates over or with gears or sprockets or radially grooved wheels with machine-cut teeth.
407 a	Chains, of iron or steel, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.
410a	(i) Loading machines; shaker trough, belt trough, chain or elevating conveyors; air engines; flame-proof enclosed driving motors; of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts of all motive power or machinery mentioned in this item, for use exclusively in mining operations. (ii) Trucks or tractors, self-propelled, mounted on wheels or on endless tracks, including motive power, when of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively underground in mining operations; parts of the foregoing.

(Continued on next page)

Canada (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Description
	(iii) Diesel-powered self-propelled trucks, mounted on rubber-tyred wheels or on rubber-tyred wheels and half-tracks, side or rear dump, having a rated capacity by struck volume, of not less than 9½ cubic yards and by payload weight, of not less than 15 tons, and complete parts thereof, for off-highway use in carrying minerals, ores, rock, stone, sand, gravel and other excavated materials at mines, quarries, gravel and sand pits or at construction sites.
	(iv) Mine car loaders, self-propelled, single-bucket type, the bucket of which loads at the front and moves over the loader to discharge at the rear, n.o.p., and parts thereof, for use exclusively in mining operations.
410 l	Coal crushers, ore crushers, rock crushers, stamp mills, grinding mills, rock drills, percussion coal cutters, coal augers, rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively at mines, at quarries, or in metallurgical operations or in the beneficiation of non-metalliferous ores.
410 o	(ii) Chock release apparatus, for use in coal mines to facilitate the safe removal of chocks forming the roof support.
	(iii) Mine roof and wall supports and support systems, of metal, including yielding props of chocks, but not including roof bolts or washers or nuts therefor, for use underground in mines; parts of the foregoing.
410 w	Machinery, n.o.p., for use in the concentration or separation of ores, metals or minerals, namely: flotation machines, flotation cells, oil feeders and reagent feeders for flotation machines and flotation cells, pumps, vibrating and impact screens, jigs, filters, magnetic separators and magnetic pulleys; parts of all the foregoing.
411	Machinery for use in sawing lumber, up to but not including the operations of planing, and complete parts thereof, not to include motive power, when for use exclusively in saw mills (for the purpose of this item motive power is defined as equipment for driving the machinery of the saw mill).
411 a	Machinery, logging cars, cranes, blocks and tackle, wire rope, but not including wire rope to be used for guy ropes or in braking logs going down grade, and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in the operation of logging, such operation to include the removal of the log from stump to skidway, log dump, or common or other carrier
411 b	Cylinder stave saws, wheel type stave jointers, crozing and chamfering machinery, and complete parts thereof.
422	Street or road rollers and complete parts thereof.
422 b	Trench and ditch excavating machines, round wheel or vertical or ladder boom, chain and bucket type, for digging vertical or sloping bank ditches; complete parts thereof.
426 a	Machinery and apparatus enumerated in Tariff Item 412 a, when for use by manufacturers of articles made from regenerated cellulose or cellulose acetate; complete parts of such machinery and apparatus, not to include saws, knives and motive power.
426 b	Veneer-drying machines, and complete parts thereof.
426 c	Wire stitchers and staplers, either hand or power type, but not including motive power; complete parts of the foregoing.
427	(1) All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p.; parts of the foregoing.
	(2) Seed and grain cleaning machines of screen and air blast type with a capacity not exceeding 100 bushels per hour; parts of the foregoing.
	(3) Industrial trucks, gas or gasoline powered, commonly known as 'fork-lift' or 'lift' trucks for the movement of goods, having maximum lifting capacities, when equipped with forks, from 4,000 pounds to 16,000 pounds, inclusive, at a load centre of 24 inches from the face of the forks, n.o.p.; accessories and attachments therefor; parts of the foregoing.
	(4) Machines, commonly known as convertible power cranes or shovels, crawler mounted, with nominal dipper capacities as shovels from three-eighth to 2½ cubic yards inclusive, n.o.p.; parts of the foregoing.
427	(5) Machines, commonly known as convertible power cranes or shovels, truck or wagon mounted, with nominal dipper capacities as shovels from three-eighth to 2½ cubic yards inclusive, n.o.p., machines, commonly known as revolving power cranes, truck or wagon mounted, with maximum rated lifting capacities of 10 to 40 tons inclusive, n.o.p., parts of the foregoing.
	(6) Paper machines; machines for calendering (not including super-calenders) slitting, reeling, winding and re-winding paper, n.o.p.; driving mechanisms therefor; parts of the foregoing.
	(7) Electricity generating sets, consisting essentially of an internal combustion engine and one or more generators mounted on a common base, n.o.p.; parts of the foregoing.
	(8) Vending machines for dispensing soft drinks, coin-operated, incorporating mechanical refrigeration; parts of the foregoing.
427 d	Machines designed for making rigid composite box-ends of wood – consisting of a centre with separate nailing edges attached – from scrap or waste mill stock, and complete parts thereof, not to include motive power.
427 e	Automatic machines for making and packaging cigars and cigarettes, not to include tobacco-preparing machines; parts thereof.
427 f	Machines for the manufacture of veneers and plywoods, viz.: Veneer clippers; veneer clipper knife jointers; veneer glue spreaders; veneer jointers; veneer lathes; automatic veneer reelers with supporting trays and hoists; automatic veneer unreelers; veneer conveyors specially designed for use with automatic veneer reelers and unreelers; veneer taping machines; complete parts of all the foregoing.
427 k	(1) Machinery, of a class or kind made in Canada, for working metal by turning, milling, grinding, drilling, boring, planing, shaping, shearing or pressing, and accessories and attachments therefor, parts of the foregoing.
428 c	Engines or boilers and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.
428 e	Diesel and semi-diesel engines, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.
430	Nuts and bolts with or without threads, washers, rivets, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; nut and bolt blanks, of iron or steel.
430 a	Hinges and butts, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; hinge and butt blanks, of iron or steel.
430 b	Screws of iron or steel, coated or not:
	(1) Wood screws.
	(2) Machine and other screws, n.o.p.
430 c	Wire roofing nails of all sizes and wire nails one inch or more in length, of iron or steel, coated or not.
430 d	Cut nails, of iron or steel, coated or not.
430 e	Wire nails less than one inch in length, and nails or tacks of all kinds, n.o.p., of iron or steel, coated or not.
434	(1) Locomotives and motor cars for railways, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or sawmill operations, n.o.p., and chassis, tops, wheels and bodies for the same, n.o.p.
	(2) Locomotives for use on railways, and chassis, tops, wheels and bodies for the same, n.o.p.
434 a	Motor rail cars or units for use on railways, and chassis for same; complete parts of the foregoing.
438	Railway cars and parts thereof, n.o.p.
440 c	Racing shells or oars therefor, when imported by amateur rowing clubs for use exclusively by such clubs.
440 m	Aircraft, not including engines, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:
	1. When of types or sizes not made in Canada.
	2. When of types and sizes made in Canada.
440 n	Aircraft engines, when imported for use in the equipment of aircraft:
	1. When of types or sizes not made in Canada.
	2. When of types and sizes made in Canada.
445 c	(i) Electric telegraph apparatus and complete parts thereof.
445 f	Electric dynamos or generators and transformers, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.
445 k	Electric apparatus and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.
445 o	(2) Automatic record changers.
445 r	Apparatus for the receiving and transmitting of photographs, weather maps and charts, by wire; parts of the foregoing.
446 a	Manufactures, articles or wares, of iron or steel or of which iron or steel or both are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p.
446 g	(1) Electric apparatus designed for welding and parts thereof, not including motors.
	(2) Mechanically-operated gas apparatus designed for cutting or welding and parts thereof, not including motors.
	(3) Gas apparatus designed for welding or cutting and parts thereof, n.o.p.
449	Steel wool, including steel wool impregnated with soap or in retail packages containing a cake of soap.
522	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:
	(4) Composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more, not including labels or name-tapes.
	(6) For use in the manufacture of sails for boats or ships.
	(8) Weighing not more than 7½ pounds per 100 square yards, not bleached nor coloured.
532 f	Woven billiard cloth composed wholly or in part of wool or hair, melton cloth for use in the manufacture of tennis balls.
597 d	Musical instruments, namely:
	Autoharps, clavichords, harsichords, harps;
	Bass viols, violas, violins, violoncellos;
	Strings for the foregoing;
	Recorders, xylophones;
	Bassoons, clarinets, English horns, fifes, flutes, oboes, piccolos, saxophones;
	Parts of the foregoing.
598 (1)	Brass band instruments, of a class or kind not made in Canada.
(2)	Brass band instruments, n.o.p.
711	All goods not enumerated in this schedule as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited.
	Duty shall not be deemed to be provided for by this item upon dutiable goods mentioned as 'n.o.p.' in any other tariff item.
	When the component material of chief value in any non-enumerated article consists of dutiable material enumerated in this schedule as bearing a higher rate of duty than is specified in this tariff item, such non-enumerated article shall be subject to the highest duty that would be chargeable thereon if it were composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value, such 'component material of chief value' being that component material which exceeds in value any other single component material in its condition as found in the article.

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Canada (*Continued*)

B. – Tariff items on which the surcharge has been reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Tariff Item	Description
142	Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes under conditions of the Excise Act, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister.
187	Albumenized and other papers, textile fabrics and films, n.o.p.; all the foregoing chemically prepared for photographers' use.
187 d	Sensitized photographic rolls consisting of a photo-sensitive layer and a positive receiving layer, for use in cameras for making positives.
187 e	Sensitized negative film, 16 millimetres in width, for exposure in motion picture cameras.
252	Shoe blacking: shoemakers' ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p.
284 a	Earthenware tiles, for roofing purposes.
284 c	Earthenware tiles, n.o.p.
285	Tiles or blocks of earthenware or of stone prepared for mosaic flooring.
289	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, closet seats and covers, closet tanks, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubes of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p.
326	(1) Demijohns or carboys, bottles, flasks, phials, jars and balls, of glass, not cut, n.o.p.: lamp chimneys of glass, n.o.p.; decanters and machine-made tumblers of glass, not cut nor decorated, n.o.p.
326 g	High thermal shock resisting glassware.
415 b	Washing machines, domestic, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of washing machines.
415 g	Domestic clothes drying machines, and parts thereof.
415 h	Domestic combination clothes washing and drying machines, and parts thereof.
433	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks, and laundry tubs of iron or steel, coated or not.
445 d	Electric wireless or radio apparatus and complete parts, thereof, n.o.p.
462 a	Cameras, n.o.p., of a class or kind made in Canada; complete parts thereof.
515	Show-cases, of all kinds, and metal parts thereof.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, and parts thereof, not to include forgings, castings, and stamping of metal, in the rough: (1) Substantially of wood. (2) Other than of wood.
628	Braces and suspenders, and finished parts thereof.

C. – Tariff items on which the surcharge has been reduced from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Tariff Item	Description
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery, coated with or containing chocolate, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.
79 b	Orchids, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets or not.
79 c	Flowers and foliage, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets or not, n.o.p.
103	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof.
104	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof.
141	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied popcorn, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar.
143	(1) Cigars, the weight of the bands and ribbons to be included in the weight for duty. (2) Cigars, valued for duty at more than $6·00 per pound, the weight of the bands and ribbons to be included in the weight for duty.
143 a	Cigarettes, the weight of the paper covering to be included in the weight for duty.
144	Cut tobacco.
147	Ale, beer, porter and stout.
156 (a)	Whisky.
(b)	Gin, n.o.p.
(c)	Rum, n.o.p.
(d)	Brandy.
(e)	Liqueurs.
157 d	Angostura bitters.
160	Alcoholic perfumes: (a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each. (b) When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each.
161	Perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, lotions, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind: (a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each. (b) When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each.
162 (a)	Vermouth, aperitif and cordial wines, containing 32 per cent. or less of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles.
(b)	Vermouth, aperitif and cordial wines, containing more than 32 per cent. of proof spirit and not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit.
163	(2) Wines of all kinds, n.o.p., including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing 24 per cent. or less of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles. (3) Wines of all kinds, n.o.p., including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing more than 24 per cent. but not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles.
163 a	(1) Prune wines, not sparkling, when containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit. (2) Prune wine, not sparkling, when containing more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit and not more than 38 per cent. of proof spirit.
164	(a) Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, except sparkling wines, imported in barrels or in bottles, containing less than 35 per cent. proof spirit, when the produce of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa.
164	(b) Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, imported in barrels or in bottles, containing 35 per cent. or over but not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, when the produce of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa.
165	Champagne, and all other sparkling wines.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin.
362	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, n.o.p.; manufactures of gold or silver, n.o.p.
362 b	Toilet articles of all kinds, including atomizers, brushes, buffers, button hooks, combs, cuticle knives, hair receivers, hand-mirrors, jewel boxes, manicure scissors, nail files, perfume bottles, puff jars, shoe horns, trays and tweezers, of which the manufactured component material of chief value is sterling silver.
441 e	Guns and rifles of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts thereof.
450	Roller skates and parts thereof.
462 b	Cameras, n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts thereof.
463 a	Motion picture projectors, arc lamps for motion picture work, motion picture or theatrical spot lights, light effect machines, portable motion picture projectors with or without sound equipment, electric rectifiers or generators designed for use with motion picture projectors: parts of all the foregoing, not including electric light bulbs, tubes, or exciter lamps.
463 b	Still picture projectors combined with sound equipment.
463 c	Motion and still picture screens.
511 c	Skis.
511 d	Ski fittings.
511 e	Ski poles.
622	Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags, and baskets of all kinds, n.o.p.
623	Musical instrument cases and fancy cases or boxes of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books and parts thereof.
623 a	Handbags of sisal, palm straw, or cane straw, with or without lining.
624 a (1)	Dolls.
(3)	Mechanical toys of metal.
(4)	Juvenile construction sets of metal or rubber, consisting of various stampings, punched or moulded, and connections therefor; parts of the foregoing: (a) Of metal. (b) Of rubber.
(5)	Toy electric train sets, transformers, parts and accessories for use therewith.
647	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.
656 (a)	Tobacco pipes of all kinds.

Electrical Research

The January issue of 'Co-operative Electrical Research' includes articles on international co-operation in research and vacuum technology and electronics. Copies: Publication Sales Department, The Electrical Research Association, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead. Price 2s. 6d. (by post 3s.).

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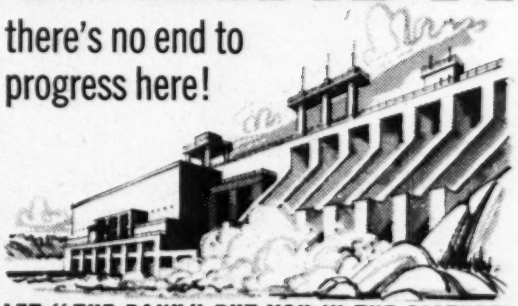

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ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decrees Nos. 13452 of December 5, and 13160 and 13162 of November 29, 1962 modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Tariff Nos. 4271, 4284/5, 4315, 4775 and 4882. Surface active agents, anion and cation types (in accordance with the Sisley index classification), excluding alkyl sulphates and alkylaryl sulphonates and alkanolamines; those products expressly excluded under these tariff numbers in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge) and List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge); ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid and its salts.

These items are removed from List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge) and replaced by the following:

Surface active agents, anion and cation types (in accordance with the Sisley index classification), no matter under what Tariff numbers they are cleared through the Customs, with the exception of individual and restricted surface active agents included in Lists No. 1 (without surcharge), No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge) and No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge); alkyl sulphates and alkylaryl sulphonates and alkanolamines; ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid and its salts.

Tariff Nos. 4271 and 4556. Non-ionic and modified non-ionic surface-active agents (in accordance with the Sisley index classification) and their mixtures.

This item is removed from List No. 5 (150 per cent. surcharge) and replaced by the following:

Non-ionic and modified non-ionic surface-active agents (in accordance with the Sisley index classification) and their respective mixtures, no matter under what Tariff numbers they are cleared through Customs.

N.B.: All exclusions of surface-active agents in Lists Nos. 1, 2 and 3 should be removed.

Tariff No. 4788 bis (List No. 3 – 40 per cent. surcharge). The following item is hereby included under this Tariff No. L: 'Azinphos-ethyl, wettable powder, not less than 25 per cent. concentrate.'

Tariff No. 4788 bis (List No. 3 – 40 per cent. surcharge). The following item is hereby included under this Tariff No. LI: 'Fenthion, not less than 50 per cent. concentrate.'

Tariff No. 4643 bis (List No. 3 – 40 per cent. surcharge). The following item is hereby included under this Tariff No. XLVII: 'Fenthion, not less than 50 per cent. concentrate.'

Tariff No. 4643 bis (List No. 3 – 40 per cent. surcharge). The following item is hereby included under this Tariff No. XLVI: 'Mecarbam, not less than 80 per cent. concentrate.'

Tariff No. 4788 bis (List No. 3 – 40 per cent. surcharge). The following item is included under this Tariff No.: 'DNOC, not less than 85 per cent. concentrate.'

Tariff No. 2190/6. Silicon rectifiers. This item is hereby included in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 2190/6 (List No. 3 – 40 per cent. surcharge). The item 'Selenium and/or silicon plates, discs and/or rectifiers' figuring as an exclusion under these Tariff Nos. is hereby modified to read as follows: 'Selenium plates, discs and/or rectifiers.'

Tariff No. 5199. Resuscitator for artificial respiration MSA type Venti-Breather or similar. This item is hereby included in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 252. Pedigree Queen Bees for breeding. This item is transferred from List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge) to List No. 1 (without surcharge).

Decree No. 13160

Include in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge) *Tariff No.* 4347 *bis* – Dextran.

Delete from List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge) *Tariff No.* 4744 *bis* – Polypropylene in the form of powder or shreds only.

Include in List No. 8 (80 per cent. surcharge) *Tariff No.* 4744 *bis* – Polypropylene in the form of powder or shreds only.

Include in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge) *Tariff No.* 4844 – Anti-rabies vaccine of the 'Flurylyophilized' strain.

Tariff Nos. 5064 and 4491 2:3:5 – Tri(aziridin-l-yl) – 1:4 – benzoquinone. Amend the Tariff Nos. of this item in List No. 1 (without surcharge) to 5064 and 4941.

Include in List No. 2 (20 per cent. surcharge) *Tariff No.* 4559 – Ovaries of pregnant sows, frozen and/or dried, whole or powdered.

Decree No. 13162

Add the following items to the lists mentioned:

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
4400	Liquid consisting of an aqueous solution of calcium chloride, containing a quantity of an organic substance of acidic character	5
4271	Product consisting of a quaternary ammonium derivative (15%), trisodium orthophosphate (40%), sodium alkylarylsulphonate (5%) and sodium carbonate (40%) ('Sterado')	5
4603	Alcoholic solution of a substitute for gum lac (not identifiable) which, when spread upon a flat surface and allowed to dry in air, forms a film which is not of uniform thickness or of regular appearance	5
4744 bis	Liquid consisting of an aqueous dispersion of a synthetic thermostable material of the melamine-formaldehyde type ('Accobond 3900')	4
4280	1-Methyl-4-piperidyl 3-methyl-2-phenylvalerate hydrogen fumarate ('Lisapphen')	2
4894 bis	5-Crotonyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid	5
5063	Liquid consisting of a 90% solution of 2-(2-methoxyethyl) pyridine ('Promintic')	3
4280	(+)-Z-Amino-1-m-hydroxyphenylethanol hydrochloride ('R-460')	
4556	Product in the form of white flakes consisting of starch esters and sodium sulphate ('Solvitose H')	5
4556 bis	Product in the form of yellowish white flakes, consisting of starch esters ('Solvitose K-V')	5

TRINIDAD

Purchase Tax on Motor Cars

THE FOLLOWING amendment has been made to the rates of Purchase Tax in respect of Motor Cars which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 18, 1963:

Delete:

Motor cars' market value W.I. $3,000 – $5,000 . 30 per cent.

Substitute:

Motor cars' market value W.I. $4,000 – $5,000 . 30 per cent.

Motor cars' market value W.I. $3,000 – $4,000 . 20 per cent.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

West Indies and Caribbean Year Book

The 1963 edition of the West Indies and Caribbean Year Book has been published. Copies: Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Price £3 3s.

Sales Conference Handbook

'Conferences and Sales Incentives', a Tack Handbook, provides a comprehensive guide to the planning and organization of sales conferences. Copies: Tack Publications Ltd., Longmoore Street, London, S.W.1. Price 12s. 6d.

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The Society of Shipping Executives, (Dept. C),
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FISHING TACKLE INDUSTRY AND ALLIED SPORTS. Company having excellent connection with the Wholesale side of the Industry throughout the United Kingdom, are prepared to undertake Sales, Distribution, and Service, of Equipment etc. suitable to this Industry. Inquiries treated in the strictest confidence. Box No. S5434. *Board of Trade Journal* Room D84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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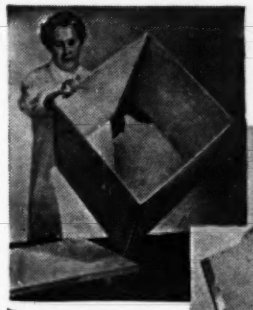

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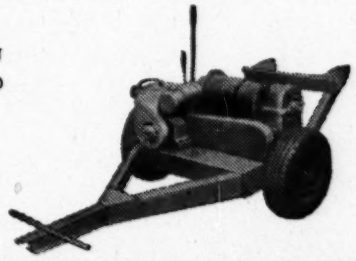
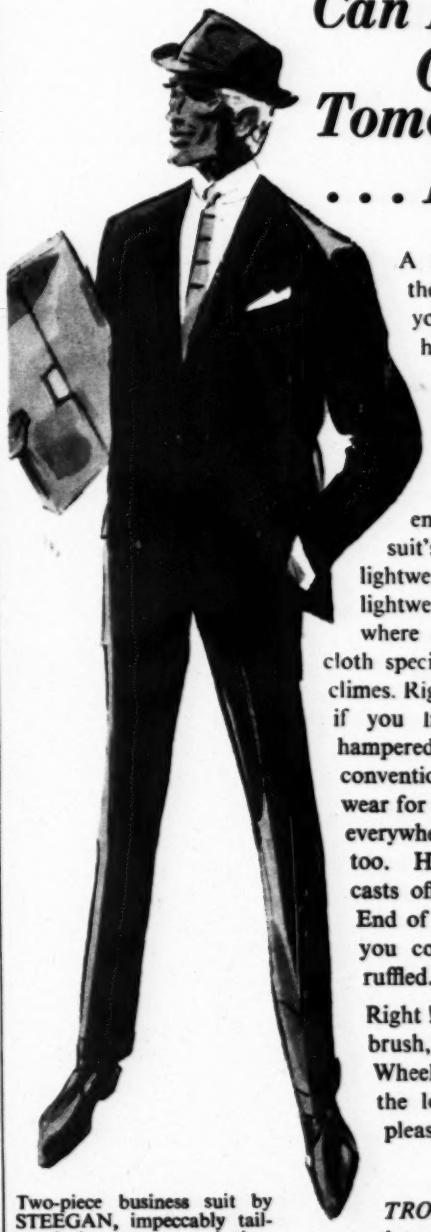


SPECIALISTS IN VEHICLE AND STATIC WINCHES

DARLINGTON ENGINEERING Co. (Gateshead) Ltd.

TEAM VALLEY ESTATE, CO. DURHAM

"Yes, speaking . . . Can I what? Calcutta, Tomorrow? . . . Right!"



A few seconds' talk on the 'phone and you find you've got just two hours to catch the Calcutta flight. Can do? Must do! No time to change your clothes. No need to—you're used to emergencies like this. Your suit's an Airey & Wheeler lightweight. Airey & Wheeler lightweight right weight for where sun's hot, because cloth specially devised for torrid climes. Right weight for anywhere if you like feeling free, unhampered by shoulder-load of conventional suit. Required wear for tropics — desired wear everywhere! Seasoned traveller, too. Holds shape resolutely, casts off wrinkles impassively. End of heavy day in it leaves you cool, imperturbably unruffled.

Right! . . . Passport, toothbrush, shaving kit, Airey & Wheeler lightweight — that's the lot . . . Taxi! Airport, please — and step on it!

Two-piece business suit by STEEGAN, impeccably tailored in crease-resisting 'Garnelene' (55% Terylene 45% Worsted). 3-button style. In almost everyone's size. **£19.19.0**

Other tropical lightweight suits from **£16.0.0**

TROPICALITIES is a booklet all about lightweights. Send for your copy — free. Cloth samples come with it. Suits to measure in tropical, light or heavy weight cloths from both shops.

THE CENTRE FOR LIGHTWEIGHT AND TROPICAL CLOTHES

"Tropiccadilly", 44, Piccadilly, London, W.1. REGent 8616-7 | 129, Regent Street, London. W.1 REGent 1008.

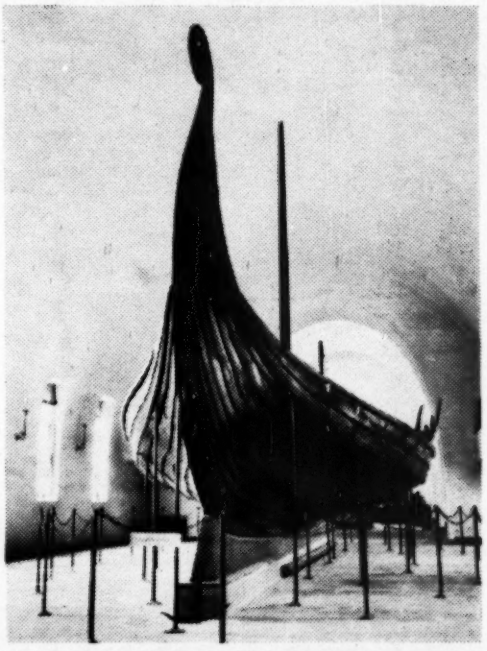
THE CITY OF STEEL SELLS TO NORWAY

Norway, in area the fifth largest country in Europe, has a population of 3,600,000 almost equally divided between urban and rural areas. At least 4/5ths of the country is more than 500 ft. above sea level. The economic development of the country is rapidly progressing. Living standards are among the highest in the world and in the last four years wages have increased by 20%.

There is full employment in Norway and by far the largest groups are those working in industry and mining (25%), agriculture (17%) and commerce (10%).

In order to maintain her living standard, Norway needs to participate in foreign trade. In 1961 the total of her imports and exports amounted to more than £250 per inhabitant. Few countries in the world were ahead.

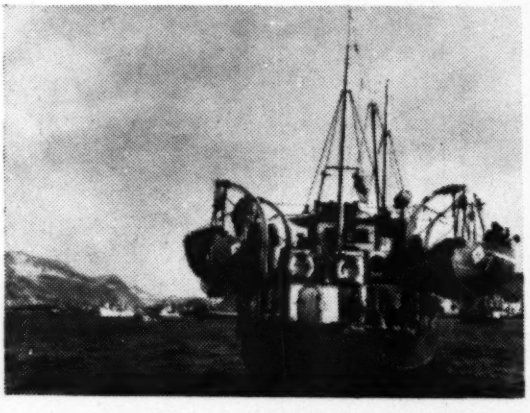
The Steel Company of Wales exports sheet steel and tinplate to Norway for her industries. In 1962 the total *world* exports from 'The City of Steel,' the Company's vast steelworks at Port Talbot, amounted to £35 million. This included 45% of Britain's sheet steel exports and 75% of her tinplate exports, sales which were achieved in the face of heavy competition.



The Oseberg Viking ship, Bygdøy, 9th century A.D.

OSLO GOES UNDER Like most world capitals Oslo has traffic problems. Here is Karl Johans Gt. in the city centre. This year an extension to the new underground railway will be in operation, relieving the city's congestion. Passenger coaches are now being made by Strømmens Værksted, using sheet steel imported from The Steel Company of Wales.

BRIGHTER OFFICES—WITH STEEL Modern Norway's brightness is reflected in the steel partition walls in this building of the firm of Gustaf Aspelin Co. at Alnabru, supplied by Høvik Verk, a customer of The Steel Company of Wales.



MARITIME WEALTH Norway's fishermen can do most of their work near to home; the coastal areas are well stocked. The catch from these fishing vessels will go to one of the Norwegian fish canners, many of whom are users of tinplate from The Steel Company of Wales.

Steel for the World from Wales

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED